QL684
.I3
M4
v. 11
no. 2
2002

Meadowlark

A JOURNAL OF ILLINOIS BIRDS

Volume 11, Number 2 *2002*

Illinois Ornithological Society

Publisher
Illinois Ornithological Society

Geoff Williamson, President

Sheryl De Vore, Chief Editor

Steven D. Bailey, Vice President

Michael Hogg, Treasurer

Denis Bohm, Membership Secretary

Board of Directors
Steven D. Bailey
Denis Bohm
Carolyn Fields
Ron Flemal
Alex Meloy
Dan Williams
Geoff Williamson
Laraine Wright

Associate Editors
Steven D. Bailey
Paul R. Clyne
David B. Johnson
Christine Williamson

Staff Photographers
Joe Milosevich
Dennis Oehmke
Eric Walters

Staff Illustrators
David Athans, Denis Kania
Peter Olson, Michael L. Retter

Pre-Press Production
Lisanne Freese
Chicago, Illinois

Printing
CityWide Printing
Des Plaines, Illinois

Editorial Advisory Board
Steven D. Bailey, Dale Birkenholz, H. David Bohlen, Kenneth J. Brock, Victoria J. Byre, Robert Chapel, Mary Hennen, Scott Hickman, L. Barrie Hunt, Vernon M. Kleen, Robert Montgomery, Scott K. Robinson, Robert Szafoni, Jeff Walk, David Willard

President's Message

The generosity of birders is quite amazing. Before a recent business trip to Oklahoma, I contacted a local birder using the American Birding Association's membership listings to ask for tips on birding the area. When I arrived at my hotel, I found his care package: detailed directions and hand-drawn maps, a checklist, road maps, and a 40-page booklet showing the dates of occurrence of all birds in the state. While birding in Colorado earlier this year, my wife and I encountered a fellow who went well out of his way to give us exceptionally helpful information for finding some of our target birds. He even stopped by our hotel in the evening to bring copies of maps that he hadn't had with him when we first met, and patiently described routes we should follow to get our birds. To be sure, I do the same for folks who visit Illinois. Just yesterday I faxed hand-drawn maps and detailed descriptions for birding the Lake Calumet area to a birder who contacts me when he has business in Chicago. Yet the effort that people are willing to put into helping visitors who share their passion for birding still astounds me.

It's not just visiting birders who benefit from the generosity in the birding community. Consider IOS's field trips. These trips are a wonderful way for Illinois birders to experience the bird life in our state (and even beyond our borders), but they don't happen all on their own. The effort our trip leaders put into making the trips enjoyable for everyone is considerable. Often quite considerable. There are the hours spent scouting. The time spent planning routes, forming backup plans. Correspondence with trip participants. On trip day, being at the meeting place early. Making sure everyone gets on the bird. Keeping car caravans together. Organizing meal breaks and bathroom stops. Certainly there is the reward and satisfaction of a job well-done, and the real pleasure of bringing enjoyment to fellow birders, but there is significant effort that goes into running a field trip.

Behind the scenes, more people are giving their time to make the trips happen. The field trip schedule needs to be organized and leaders recruited. Trip descriptions need to be drafted. Meeting places and times set. Schedules are assembled, checked and double-checked. Phone numbers and e-mail addresses gathered. Lodging information is pulled together for those who might travel from farther away. The trip schedules and information are laid out in the newsletter and are posted on IOS's web site. There is a lot to be done even before the trip leader gets the first inquiry about the trip!

As we are by-and-large a volunteer organization, all this gets done through the generosity of IOS's volunteers, people working hard to help others enjoy the wonders of birding. It doesn't stop with the field trips, either. You are holding in your hands this issue of *Meadowlark*, the fruit of many people's labor, especially that of our editor Sheryl De Vore. There is yet more behind-the-scenes work in keeping our organization running. We owe a big debt to all the folks that make it all happen, and we should be sure to show them our appreciation for their generosity.

Why is there such generosity? Well, it is rewarding, truly, and there is a lot of satisfaction in helping others in their birding, and in helping IOS achieve its goals. Here's a thought: why don't you consider helping out, in whatever way you can, so that you can experience these rewards for yourself?

— Geoff Williamson

Visit our website at: http://www.chias.org/ios

Letter from the Editor

A recent report from the American Bird Conservancy and the National Wildlife Federation includes more than 40 species that may stop breeding in Illinois if future global warming predictions are accurate. These species include Yellow-headed Blackbird, Acadian Flycatcher, and Hooded Warbler.

While scientists debate the likelihood of global warming and its impacts on the environment and humans, data will be needed to determine whether or not bird life is changing in the prairie state. And who will be gathering that data? Illinois birders!

For the past 10 years, *Meadowlark* has featured seasonal reports of birds observed in Illinois during fall, winter, spring and summer. Before that, distributional bird data were published in *Illinois Birds & Birding,* Vernon Kleen's *Seasonal Reports*, and H. David Bohlen's *The birds of Illinois* (1989).

This means we have hard data over several decades that can begin to show patterns of bird distribution in Illinois — and these patterns would not be available for research if it weren't for birders like you.

If you are concerned about global warming, its effect on bird life, or even just what birds you may or may not be able to see in Illinois in the future, you owe it to yourself and others to report your field notes.

IOS has made it simple to send in your data. We've got a list of the field notes compilers at the back of every issue, and now all four of our compilers have e-mail so you can send data to them on line. If you've got the time to send a note to IBET, Illinois' birding list serve, then certainly you have the time to send the data on to the compilers. These four dedicated birders — Bob Chapel, Vern Kleen, Paul Clyne and Kelly McKay — work many long hard hours to compile your data and to examine emerging patterns. They'd appreciate hearing from you, and they'd also appreciate your sending them the notes in AOU checklist order.

Please contribute your observations of bird life in Illinois. It will make you feel good, and it will help scientists determine what is happening to bird life here and why. To make it easy for you, here's the e-mail of our compilers. More details are on the back cover of this journal.

Fall/Bob Chapel: r-chapel@uiuc.edu
Winter/Kelly McKay: KellyJMckay@aol.com
Spring/Paul Clyne: prclyne@hotmail.com
Breeding Season/Vern Kleen: kleen@quixnet.net

Have a great day in the field.

— *Sheryl De Vore*

MEADOWLARK

A Journal of Illinois Birds
Volume 11, Number 2-2002
Tenth Anniversary Year
ISSN 1065-2043

Articles

State's First Confirmed Nesting White-throated Sparrow — 42
— Christine Williamson

Unusual Breeding Season Status of the White-throated Sparrow in Illinois with Comments on Other Unusual Summer and Breeding Records for the Eastern U.S. — 43
— Steven D. Bailey

State's Two Northernmost Records for Wood Stork — 52

First-Year Wood Stork in DuPage County
— Nancy Bent and Sandy Woltman

First-Year Wood Stork in Kane County With Comments on High Numbers from Regional Reports for Summer/Fall 2001 — 54
— Robert A. Montgomery

New Hawk Watch Begins at Illinois Beach State Park — 56
— Vic Berardi

The Making of a Hawk Watcher — 57
— Vic Berardi

Two Instances of Non-traditional Nesting Sites for Least Terns in Illinois With Notes on Historic and Nearby Breeding Season Occurrence — 59
— Steven D. Bailey

Green-tailed Towhee in Forest Park: State's Ninth Record — 62
— Robert Morgan

Eighth Report of the IORC — 63
— Douglas F. Stotz and David B. Johnson

Departments

Field Notes: The 2001 Fall Season — 68
— Robert T. Chapel

About our cover

Pete Olson created the nesting White-throated Sparrow (see page 2 for an article on the state's first confirmed breeding record of this species). Pete is the Preparator at the Northern Illinois University Art Museum. He's been showcased in more than 100 art exhibits in the past decade. For the second consecutive year, his work has been accepted for the Birds in Art show at the Leigh YawkeyWoodson Art Museum in Wausau, WI. For more on Pete's work, see http://www.umarain.com/pete.htm

Copyright © by the Illinois Ornithological Society. No part of this journal may be reproduced without the written permission of IOS and the chief editor, except brief passages of a paragraph or less in which attribution is made to the journal and author.

State's First Confirmed Nesting White-throated Sparrow

by Christine Williamson

On 20 July 2001, at approximately 5:15 p.m.while riding my bicycle home from work, I rode the east side of the University of Chicago's Gleacher Center one-half block east of Michigan Avenue at the Chicago River (on the upper level. There is also a river level terrace at this site). I passed a raised planting bed on the east side of the Gleacher Center, south of the building's entrance and heard chip notes of two or three White-throated Sparrows *(Zonotrichia albicollis)*. I did not stop to investigate, as I had an appointment immediately after work.

I heard the birds in the landscaped bed that was contained within a smooth, polished perimeter of stone (probably granite) approximately two feet high. The bed was landscaped with low, clipped yew bushes (about three feet high) in the center in a linear swath about 50 feet long and about five feet wide. The perimeter of the bed was planted intermittently with a two-foot high flowering, deciduous shrub. The plantings in the center of the bed are dense. The edges of the bed are narrow and are covered with wood chips. The bed's smooth, raised, vertical sides may be a deterrent to rats, a predator for nesting birds in urban settings. I didn't see any of the evidence of underground rat warrens in this bed (tunnel openings, raised earth over rodent tunnels, etc.), which are typical in landscaped beds in downtown Chicago that are not raised above ground level.

I returned to the site on 31 July at 8:15 a.m. and met Ken Wysocki there. He reported seeing two adult White-throated Sparrows and at least one juvenile. He also told me he had seen an adult White-throated Sparrow carrying food — a moth — into the bed before I arrived.

I pished for about 30 seconds and heard numerous chip and distress calls of White-throated Sparrows. As we stood near the raised bed, a juvenile White-throated Sparrow flew awkwardly into view about two feet away from me. I could see it very well without binoculars. After about a minute, two adult White-throated Sparrows walked into view. Both the adult and juvenile White-throated Sparrows foraged on the ground in the wood chips of the perimeter, with the adults slightly back under the bushes and the juvenile in the open.

Figure 1. A close-up of the Gleacher Center taken from the south; the hedge present is the spot where young White-throated Sparrows were found the summer of 2001, confirming the first breeding record of this species in Illinois. Gleacher Center is along the north bank of the Chicago River between Columbus Drive and Michigan Avenue. The entire neighborhood is elevated; to get to the river, one must walk down a large flight of stairs. Photo by Ken Wysocki.

Another bird of similar size and color to the juvenile White-throated Sparrow was probably farther back in the yew bushes, and I heard a separate White-throated Sparrow chip note not given by the three White-throated Sparrows in view. I did not get a clear view of the fourth bird.

Description of Juvenile

The juvenile White-throated Sparrow was very slightly smaller than the adult birds. The juvenile had warm, rusty brown on its back. The head was a dark, gray-brown with an indistinct central crown stripe and a fairly narrow dirty-white eyebrow. The cheek was a dark gray and the throat was pale, dirty-white. The bill was dark. The chest was heavily streaked to about mid belly and the rest of the belly and undertail coverts were pale. The flanks were also heavily streaked. The bird had tiny, ragged tufts of dark gray down poking through its wing coverts, around its nape, and on the crown of its head. The bird's tail feathers did not appear to be completely formed. The bird's flight was very hesitant when it first came into view, reminding me very much of that of a juvenile American Robin I had watched being driven from its nest a bit too soon by a

crow the week before. Like the robin, the juvenile White-throated Sparrow seemed to be able to fly awkwardly only for brief distances.

When we left, the birds were still feeding on the north side of the raised bed of yews with the juvenile still in plain sight.

Doug Stotz visited the site later that day and did not find any White-throated Sparrows in the bed by the Gleacher Center, but did report finding two adult and one juvenile (and possibly a second juvenile) in the low shrubbery along the lower level of this plaza, at the level of the Chicago River, just south of the Gleacher Center. The juvenile Stotz saw did not have downy feathers and had a complete tail, which suggests a different bird than the juvenile White-throated Sparrow I observed.

I was unable to relocate this family of White-throated Sparrows after 31 July, but they could have moved to some of the many beds of shrubs in the immediate vicinity of the Gleacher Center or to foraging sites along Lake Michigan in Olive Park and Grant Park that are less than one-half mile to the east and south.

Christine Williamson, 4016 N. Clarendon Ave., #3N, Chicago, IL 60613; birdchris@aol.com

Unusual Breeding Season Status of the White-throated Sparrow in Illinois with Comments on Other Unusual Summer and Breeding Records for the Eastern U.S.

by Steven D. Bailey

Although many would relate the song of the White-throated Sparrow *(Zonotrichia albicollis)* with the mostly wilderness, boreal forest region of the northern United States and Canada during the breeding season, such "wild" areas are not always chosen by this species. Clark et al (1983) showed that White-throated Sparrows can adapt well to development along lakeshore habitat planned for cottage development. "The species' preference for open canopy with a well-developed understory makes it well-suited to inhabit cottage lots in coniferous woods where most of the tree layer has been removed. If some predominately coniferous vegetation is left, this species will occur in such habitat" (Clark et al 1983). Such areas seem to fall somewhere along a transitional zone of acceptable habitat between the species' "normal" mixed coniferous/deciduous breeding areas (including bogs in many areas), and the unusual downtown or urban areas where they have bred in Chicago (see Williamson 2002, this issue) and Buffalo, N.Y.

Bohlen (1989) describes this species as a "common migrant" and a "common winter resident in southern Illinois decreasing northward." He does not mention any possible or potential breeding of this species. The Checklist of Illinois State Birds (1999) shows this sparrow as a "regular" migrant, again with no reference to breeding status. As you will see, evidence in this article points to this species likely having bred in the state prior to both of the above publications.

The Summer Records

In his book, *Birds of Northeastern Illinois*, Nelson (1876) considered the White-throated Sparrow a rare summer resident in the state, while Woodruff (1907) in *The Birds of the Chicago Area*, only reiterates Nelson's statement with no further comment. Ford (1956), in *Birds of the Chicago Region*, apparently disregards these records as he makes no mention of summering or breeding status. However, he does mention two summer season records, 9 June (said to be very late) and 2 July 1949 by M. Nice. Mlodinow (1984) gives three July records including several (apparently four), Evanston, summered 1979; 2-3 Evanston, summered 1980; 1, Loyola Campus (Chicago lakefront), late July 1979. Bohlen (1989) gives the average spring departure date from the Chicago area (from Ford 1956?) as 26 May. Any June records are always worth noting for this species. Bohlen (1989) summarizes a few June and July records including: Chicago, 9-24 July, 1986; a subadult singing male, Lake Shelbyville, 14 June 1985; Spring-

field, 1 June 1984; and Jackson Park, 18-19 June 1982.

Other breeding season records gathered by the author, which were either unpublished, published elsewhere, and/or post-Bohlen (1989) include the following:

1977 — 2, throughout June and July, University of Illinois at Chicago Circle Campus (pers. comm. R. Biss)

1978 — 1, July, University of Illinois at Chicago Circle Campus, (pers. comm. R. Biss)

1979 — additional information on above Evanston record, 4, at least one singing male, throughout June, with one seen 28 July (R. Biss, M. Mlodinow, pers. comm. R. Biss)

1980 — 1, St. Charles, Kane Co. in June (R. Montgomery) in IDOC Seasonal Report No. 26, V. Kleen

1984 or 1985 — 1, summered (D. Brenner fide R. Biss, pers. comm. R. Biss)

1987 — likely bred (additional information on a published IB&B record), singing male at northeast corner of Wells and Monroe Streets in downtown Chicago; 8 July through middle September (E. Walters, D. Brenner, T. Brown.) Adult male near adult female feeding a wing-quivering juvenile ~ 20 July (D. Brenner, fide E. Walters); young likely later predated (pers. comm. E. Walters)

1988 — present in three places in Chicago including the Art Institute adjacent to Grant Park and one location close to the 2001 nesting location (pers. comm. E. Walters); singing male, Wheaton (DuPage Co.), 2 July (E. Walters)

1989 — singing male, Jackson Park, 14 June, H. (Rylaarsdam); male, Sand Ridge NC (Cook Co), June/July (P. Strand, J. Elliott); pair, Chicago loop, 26 May-4 July (E. Walters), nesting possible but rat predation suspected. Another bird was present 16 May-17 June, about four blocks away from the above pair in a similar small, green belt among the Chicago skyscrapers (IB&B and pers. comm. E. Walters.) Walters comments further that in both locations, "whistled imitations of the breeding song evoked loud call notes and nervous behavior."

1990 — 1, Chicago (new location), present through 17 June, (pers. comm. E. Walters), previous summering locations checked with no success; 1, 19-28 June, golf course south of Montrose (S. Patti, fide R. Biss, pers. comm.)

1994 — published as a NBSO: 1, Mendota (La Salle Co.), 1 July (J. Hampson in Meadowlark [Kleen 1995]); one singing male, Cherry Hill FP (Cook Co), 5 June, (C. Thayer), and 1 singing male, south end of Chicago Loop at Damen/Polk at VA Hospital, through end of June (fide E. Walters, pers. comm. E. Walters and R. Biss.)

1995 — published as a NBSO: Male, Chicago (VA hospital), 16-22 June (A. Anderson in Meadowlark [Kleen 1996]), plus additional information from R. Biss (pers. comm.). 1, Chicago (Sun Times Plaza), 6 June, (A. Anderson, fide R. Biss); 1, Montrose, 29 July (J. Landing fide R. Biss, pers. comm. R. Biss)

1996 — 1, Chicago (McClure and Huron Streets), 13 July (G. Niece, fide R. Biss; pers. comm); 2 adults, 8

White-throated Sparrow. Photo taken by Dennis Oehmke 27 April 1993 in Springfield, Sangamon County.

Aug. then one juvenile there 28 Aug. (J. O'Brien, fide R. Biss, pers. comm.). Said to have probably bred at that location. Other multiple reports from Rogers Park and Chicago during June (fide R. Biss, pers. comm.)

1997 — published as a NBSO: singing male, Chicago, 22 July (E. Walters in Meadowlark [Kleen 1998])

2000 — published as NBSO: Chicago near Columbus Drive at the Gleacher Center along the Chicago River, 11 July (K. Wysocki in Meadowlark); singing male, Lyman Woods FP (DuPage Co). 5 July (S. Bailey) incorrectly published under White-crowned Sparrow in *Meadowlark* (Kleen 2001)

2001 — pair, copulating, 4 June, downtown Chicago, Wacker and Washington, still present 6 June but female found dead 9 June and male apparently departed thereafter (K. Wysocki, E. Walters, pers. comm E. Walters). Fledglings were found by K. Wysocki and C. Williamson 1.5 miles east of this location later that summer on 31 July. Multiple birds were located in at least two other locations in downtown Chicago, including at least two birds at Olive Park (K. Wysocki, pers. comm.).

Eric Walters comments after the 1987 breeding season that "White-throated Sparrows probably nest every year in Chicago" were ahead of his time, and like many such predictions fell on deaf ears from those "more knowledgeable." Walters spent countless hours in the late 1980s as well as more recently trying to confirm nesting on a species that, as he stated, "was almost certainly breeding most years within the city limits of Chicago." Walters states that "whenever I put time into it, I'd always sooner or later find one (sparrow) in the small strip plantations of evergreen vegetation that can be found every 3-5 blocks in the downtown area." Prior to the 2002 breeding season, he had found these sparrows in a 1-1.5 square mile area of downtown Chicago, in at least 7 different locations (E. Walters, pers. comm.).

Ken Wysocki, another avid Chicago birder who also was finding evidence of likely nesting in this species, and Walters went so far as to climb light poles in July 2001 to look in hanging flower planters, and crawling around under evergreen bushes to look for White-throated Sparrow nests, and Wysocki even went back in winter to look for the old nest, without success.

Nearest Known Breeding Sites

The White-throated Sparrow breeds regularly as close as central Wisconsin (approximately on a line from Jackson, Wood, Portage, and Waupaca Counties) and northward. However, the nearest two Wisconsin breeding sites are much closer, and are both in bogs, one in the Cedarburg Bog just southeast of Newburg and the slightly closer location in Jackson Bog (Washington County) near Lake Michigan. The species was considered "abundant" at this location during the summer of 1998 (Soulen 1999). A probable nesting occurred during the recently completed Wisconsin Breeding Bird Atlas in the northern edge of the border county of Walworth, north of McHenry County, IL, only 58 miles (plus or minus 3 miles) from the Chicago nesting site (WBBA). A bird observed on 30 June 1995 in Milwaukee County was assumed to be a migrant, although the date seems to be very late for a spring migrant and very early for a fall migrant. *The Atlas of Breeding Birds of Indiana* (Castrale et al 1998) placed the species in the "possible nesters; never confirmed nesting in the state" category.

Urban Nestings in New York

It is interesting to note that the aforementioned instances of White-throated Sparrows nesting or possibly nesting in the downtown section of a large metropolitan city (Chicago) are not the first to be documented. Walters knew this fact in the 1980s and Wysocki kindly informed me of these other urban nestings as well. At least two such nestings occurred in downtown Buffalo, New York (population well over 500,000 at the time of nesting), in the summer of 1969 and 1973 (see Figures 1 and 2). The first Buffalo nesting site was described as being in a "small triangle of planted, dense shrubbery about 50m long by 35m wide, near the entrance to the library" (Andrle and Rew 1971). Birds were present at that first nesting in Buffalo from at least 19 June through 27 August. The 1973 nesting involved two adults foraging with three fledged young, and a nest with a second brood of four young ~ 2 days old, about 380 meters from the library where they nested in 1969, but in a small park adjoining a large church. These birds were seen to hunt food "on Erie Street about parked

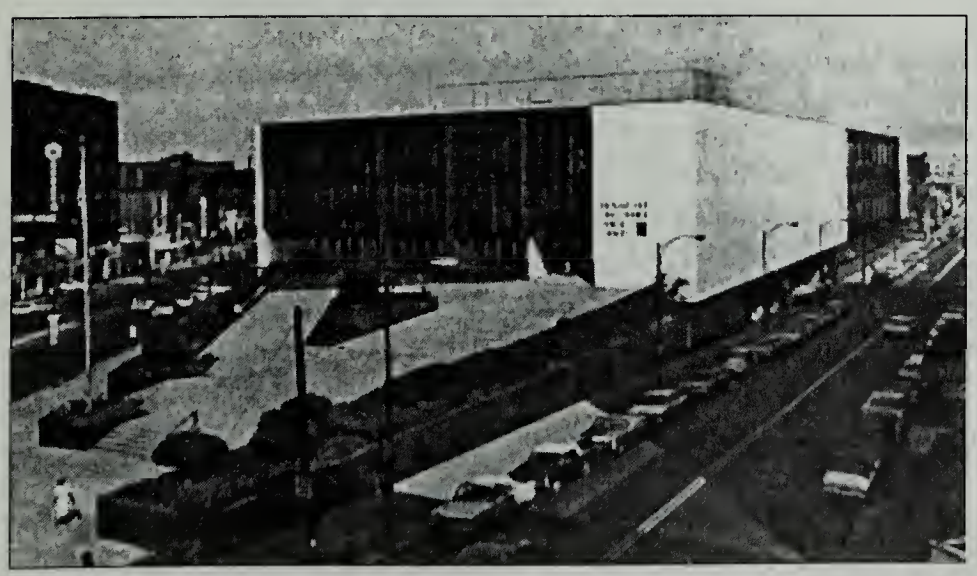


Figure 1. *Library nesting site of White-throated Sparrow in downtown Buffalo, New York, summer 1969. Photo courtesy of the Auk (Volume 88, page 172)*

cars and on sidewalks" (Andrle 1974). Birds in the 1973 nesting were first noted on 28 July, with one of the juveniles last noted on 13 August.

When comparing the three nestings and other summering records for attributes that might be common to all of the Buffalo and Chicago sites, there seems to be little to suggest why this species is choosing sites so far away from its normal breeding range and in such seemingly dissimilar habitat and in rather bizarre locations. The Gleacher Center site is very similar to the New York breeding areas (E. Walters, pers. comm.). Indeed, the normal breeding habitat of this species is given as mixed deciduous/coniferous forest (Falls and Kopachena 1994) including areas described as "the glades of coniferous woods, preferring northern firs and spruces in areas of the eastern U.S. and Canada and toward the southern limit of their range in Ontario." Bent (1968) states the bird breeds "in isolated patches of conifers, particularly cedar swamps and spruce bogs." In Pennsylvania, the species' breeding habitat is described as "at edges and clearings in moist, brushy, upland forests of northern hardwoods and conifers, often associated with wetlands ... including by beaver dams, ponds, swamps and bogs" (Brauning 1992), in high mountain bogs (G. Hall, pers. comm.), and in similar such habitats in New York (Levine 1998), and in Vermont (Laughlin and Kibbe 1985).

The Buffalo nesting locations were said to be 50 km (31 miles) from the nearest known breeding areas in that state. The Chicago (downtown) breeding location is 100 (+/- 2 mi.) from the nearest confirmed nesting locations in southeastern Wisconsin (Ozaukee County). Robbins (1991) states, "the bird becomes progressively rare farther south (in Wisconsin), but can be found in small numbers in pockets as far south as Polk, Chippewa, Jackson, Wood, Portage, Fond du Lac, and Ozaukee Counties. Formerly a few birds remained to nest in some (more) southern counties, but these populations have now disappeared."

Why In The Big City?

In many areas, (including the nearest Wisconsin breeding sites), micro-habitats, or small areas of often, disjunct habitat surrounded by inappropriate nesting habitat can entice some species to nest much farther south than they normally would. In Illinois, this has happened in many areas of the state with a number of species. In many of these situations, evergreens planted by man in what was formally deciduous forest (or other habitats) have induced several species to breed in Illinois that otherwise would not have. Pine Warblers are now a common breeder in extreme southern Illinois in pine plantations with large, mature, non-native pines, in areas where they historically did not breed. Ornithologists, both professional and amateur, have documented a number of species breeding in Illinois that are more typically found in northern mixed coniferous/deciduous boreal forest commonly encountered only as close as northern Wisconsin. Species such as Blue-headed Vireo; Black-throated Green, Mourning, Canada, and Golden-winged Warbler; Least Flycatcher; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker; Winter Wren; and Golden-crowned Kinglet were all found at Lowden-Miller State Forest (a large plantation of various pines and spruces intermixed with deciduous trees), in Ogle County the summer of 1994 (see Robinson 1995). Andy Sigler (see Sigler 1992) found Red Crossbills building a nest in large, mature 80-year-old Austrian and Scotch pines at Illinois Beach State Park in Lake County in 1991, and Jeff Sanders documented Red-breasted Nuthatches feeding young in the same stand of pines in 1992 (see Sanders 1993). The only Golden-crowned Kinglet nest found in Illinois was in a spruce tree at Morton Arboretum in DuPage County (see Walters and Brown 1989) in the summer of 1988.

With the above examples in mind, one might expect that the area where the White-throated Sparrows nested might be characterized by a stand of conifers. This was not the case, either in the Chicago breeding areas, or in the two Buffalo breeding areas. However, both Buffalo nest sites did contain plantings of yews (an evergreen) and ornamental shrubbery and small trees.

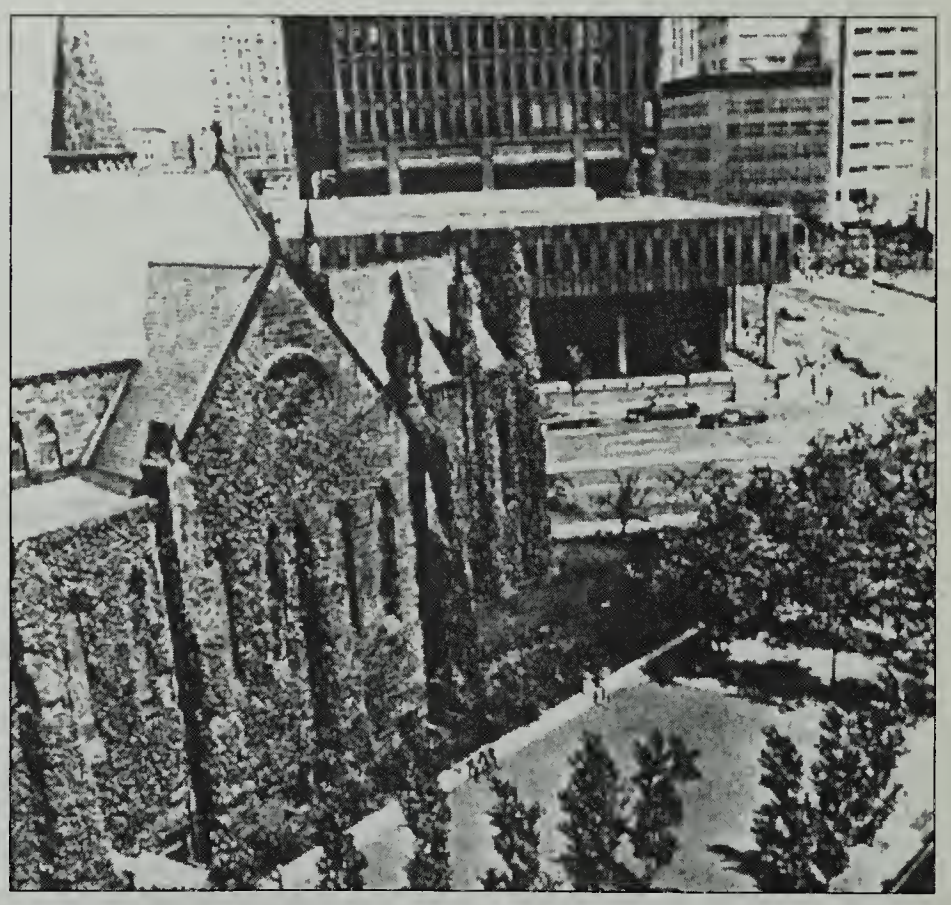


Figure 2. *Church nesting site of White-throated Sparrow in downtown Buffalo, New York, summer 1973. Photo courtesy of the Auk (Volume 91, page 838).*

Both Buffalo sites were very similar to the Chicago location in that they were right downtown in a major urbanized setting dominated by concrete (sidewalks, streets, and buildings). The Chicago breeding site also contained a yew hedge, which was likely of some importance to the sparrows. The yews might have provided some shelter and cover for the nest at the beginning of the breeding cycle when deciduous plants are still leafless. The Gleacher Center, Wacker site, Thompson Center and several of the other Chicago locations with summering or breeding records of White-throated Sparrow all have similar evergreen shrubbery, as did the Buffalo, New York sites.

Still, these sites are noteworthy for their general lack of habitat; in the 1973 Buffalo account, the authors mention only Rock Dove, Chimney Swift, European Starling, and House Sparrow as resident birds in the vicinity of the White-throated Sparrow nest site, with Least Flycatcher, Carolina Wren, and Yellow Warbler the only other birds noted there. These birds may be choosing such unusual habitat for nesting because of the abundance of insects attracted to these sites by floodlights that lit up buildings in all three nesting situations as well as other bright street lights present at these locations. Andrle (1974) also thought the abundance of insects near the nest site was the ultimate factor in why the White-throated Sparrows chose such an unusual site in which to nest. My guess is that in all of these cases, the birds that nested may well have wintered at the respective sites in Buffalo and Chicago. Andrle and Rew (1971) also mention "water available from precipitation and sprinkling ... relatively undisturbed cover ... and probably no predators" as reasons for birds choosing such an unusual nesting site. The Chicago birds had a ready supply of water (the nearby Chicago River) at their nest site. The availability of yews in raised planters offers the possibility of protection from predators such as rats (K. Wysocki, pers. comm.). Wyoscki described these planters as "2-feet long and made of smooth stone, i.e., the rats can't climb up the sides" (see Figure 3). Similar protection from predators at both Buffalo sites was likely provided by low and rather high concrete walls (see Figures 1 and 2). Additionally, nearby the 1973 Buffalo church site were 12 concrete "boxes" containing various shrubs and small trees. Given that there is nothing especially attractive about the habitats that these birds have used, either in Chicago or Buffalo, this species is likely nesting, at least occasionally, in other large cities from about 40 degrees north latitude northward to at least the "normal" range of this species.

Southerly Limits of Breeding Range

The Chicago breeding attempts not only represent this species' use of unusual habitat/location, but they are also one of the more southerly nesting locations in the United States, especially outside of montane regions. Interestingly, some of the most southerly locations mostly lie within 40 degrees, 45' through 41 degrees, 45' latitude from the East Coast to the Chicago breeding location. Confirmed breeding locations for Ohio that I could find have all come from the northern tier of counties bordering Lake Erie. The farthest southerly location is approximately 41 degrees, 30' (Peterjohn 1989, Peterjohn and Rice 1991). The species is known as a "sporadic summer resident" there (Peterjohn and Rice 1991), with no confirmed nesting attempts since 1932 (Peterjohn 1989). Brauning (1992) describes this species as a "fairly rare breeder in Pennsylvania," and states that it "nests almost exclusively on plateaus where northern hardwoods and hemlocks prevail." A few other comments by Brauning (1992) are germane to this paper. He states that "the species frequently sings and perhaps pairs off in migration, often lingering on its wintering grounds

Figure 3. *Gleacher Center (and the probable nest hedge where the White-throated Sparrow bred in 2001) taken from Upper Wacker Drive on the south side of the Chicago River. Photo by Ken Wysocki taken in June 2002. Gleacher Center is along the north bank of the Chicago River between Columbus Drive and Michigan Avenue. The entire neighborhood is elevated; to get to the river, one must walk down a large flight of stairs.*

long into May." Lowther and Falls in Bent (1968) also state the possibility of pairing during spring migration.

The two farthest southerly nesting confirmations from Pennsylvania are for approximately 40 degrees, 45' and 41 degrees, 30', and the species is known as "fairly common, regular breeding residents mainly in the Pocono Mountains, North Mountains, and in the Glaciated Northeast" (McWilliams and Brauning 2000). In Connecticut, the most southerly breeding locale is, again, approximately 41 degrees, 45' (approximately the same as the Chicago records), and the species is known as an uncommon to fairly common nester in the northwest hills ... and in the northeastern hills (Zeranksi and Baptist 1990). Byers, et al (1995), Falls and Kopachena (1994), and other sources give West Virginia as the southernmost limit of this species' regular breeding range. In fact, it is considered a rare breeding bird in that state with only three actual nests having been found in West Virginia (G. Hall, pers. comm.). The first breeding location (approximately 39 degrees, 30') was found in 1952 in Cranesville Swamp (a typical boreal bog) on the West Virginia/Maryland state line, near the town of Terra Alta (Preston County), when two nests were found there. Juveniles were seen near that same location in 1970, with no further breeding attempts being documented until 1987 when a nest and fledgling young were observed being fed (during the West Virginia Breeding Bird Atlas Project) in another bog at approximately 4,000 feet elevation, near the headwaters of the Cheat River (Randolph County), near the town of Cheat Bridge at 38 degrees, 34' in 1987. This location appears to be the most southerly documented nesting location in the U.S. Other possible/probable breeding evidence from that state include birds noted in the Cranberry Glades area (Pocahontas Co.), also at ~ 4000 feet and in 1990 at another bog near the 1987 location (G. Hall, pers. comm.).

This species has no confirmed breeding records for most of Illinois' other neighboring states including Indiana (Mumford and Keller 1984, Castrale et al 1998), Iowa (Kent and Dinsmore 1996), and Missouri (Robbins and Easterla 1992). Although Indiana, Illinois' closest neighbor to the east has no "confirmed" breeding records for this species, there are several intriguing summer records. Amos Butler (in Mumford and Keller 1984) reported collecting a specimen 23 July 1887 at Berry Lake (Lake County). Mumford and Keller (1984) also report birds that have been found between 6-24 June in the four counties of Fayette, Johnson, Newton, and Wabash, with Johnson (just south of Indianapolis) being the most southerly of these locales. They also list 5 June and 3 July 1965 records from the Indiana Dunes (Porter County), and I found an additional 1 June record for that location (Jackson 1997). Additional recent June records come from St. Joseph County and LaPorte County (northern tier border counties), with one on the late date of 28 June, "besting the old late record of 7 June 1997" (Jackson 2000), as well as one bird in a backyard 1-5 June (Allen Co.). The "flock of seven late migrants" in Elkhart County 6 June (Jackson 1994), may be a good indication that a few individuals of this species likely linger into early June most years at this latitude. Even more interesting are Indiana records of a male that "sang from a clump of evergreens on the Bloomington campus of Indiana University throughout June and until 13 July 1951" (Mumford and Keller 1984). The aforementioned authors apparently questioned the report of a 30 April 1902 record of a White-throated Sparrow attempting to build a nest in Bloomington. Bloomington is well south in Indiana (at approximately 39 degrees, 10'). Don Gorney (pers. comm.) relates a record even more pertinent to this paper, a singing male that two Indiana DNR employees reported from downtown Indianapolis (Marion County) 28 June 2002. (Interestingly, a bird was found on the Capital grounds 20 June, 1997 [Jackson 1998]). Indianapolis is in the center of the state (at approximately 39 degrees, 45'). Gorney also saw and heard the bird singing 30 June 2002, and spent some time exploring the evergreens in the area. However, no other birds were noted, and no other nesting evidence was found, so the bird was presumed un-mated.

In Missouri, Robbins and Easterla (1992) list four observations during the breeding season, including single birds 1 and 10 June, and two birds 6 June 1962, as well as two birds at the late date of 10 July 1982. The 10 June bird was said to be present for several days. Iowa lists five records for the period 7 June-5 August, including a bird at Davenport (Scott County) that was present 7 June-18 July; one, 9 June; one, 20 June; one, 20 July; and one 5 August (Kent and Dinsmore 1996). Interestingly, there are more than 20 summer records from Tennessee, an extreme southerly location for this species in summer, with most of the records coming from middle and western Tennessee (Robinson 1990). Six of the latest dates include 20, 23, 28 June; 6 and 9 July; and a bird 1 August-6 September. The 23 June bird had been present since 31 May. Although much of the northern half of Minnesota is well within the regular breeding range of this species, Janssen (1987) states that "what was no doubt a summer vagrant was seen in Wabasha County 5-19 July 1985." This record is from far southeastern Minnesota.

For a bird with an affinity for breeding in boreal associated habitats, the White-throated Sparrow seems to have a history of widespread non-breeding summer occurrences throughout the eastern United States. Non-breeding/summer records of White-throated Sparrows have occasionally been observed south to Arkansas, Tennessee, and Maryland (Falls and Kopachena 1994), with Lowther and Falls in Bent (1968), adding New Jersey.

This species apparently also bred in New Jersey and at least rarely in the mountains of (presumably) northern Maryland (Levine 1998). I was able to locate a minimum of 31 other records (individuals) of this species reported during June or July south (or outside) of its normal breeding range by researching back issues of North American Birds (and its predecessors, Field Notes and American Birds) from the breeding seasons 1990-2001 (inclusive). These records included states as far south as Texas, Georgia, and Mississippi, as well as Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, and Nebraska, as well as additional records for Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Of these 31^{+} birds, 16 (51.6 %) birds with exact dates were from the period 1-8 June and likely represent very late lingering spring migrants. However, the remaining 15 birds (with known dates) or 48.3 % beg the question: What were these birds doing? 9 birds (29 %) come from the period 12-26 June and 6 birds (19.3%) even come from the incredibly late dates of between 3-26 July. Although the bird present 9-10 July in Oxford, Mississippi, said to be "unprecedented" (Muth 1992), the 3 July bird in Dawsonville, Georgia "defying explanation" (Davis 1994), and the 23 June bird in Van Zandt County, Texas, said to be "an oddity" by Lasley and Sexton (1991) were clearly confused individuals, many others much closer to their normal breeding range may have been birds attempting nesting. Examples under this category follow: one at Bowie, Maryland, 8 June -15 July (Iliff 1998), (apparently) multiple birds at Mt. Davis, Pennsylvania (extreme southeastern Pennsylvania all season (Hall 1995), and the territorial male in the Cheat Mountains, West Virginia noted earlier (Hall 1990). Hall (pers. comm.) also states that "over the years there have been a number of reports of sparrows seen or heard at locations in the mountains in June," and that "it may be that some nest in most every year ... but the mountain bog habitat is limited and somewhat ephemeral ... and observers do not get to some of these remote places except when stimulated by something like the (West Virginia Breeding Bird) Atlas project."

2002 Update

June birds were again located in downtown Chicago. K. Wysocki observed birds in at least 8 locations in downtown Chicago with at least 4 of those still holding birds as of 14-17 June, including the 2001 Gleacher Center breeding area, last year's Wacker Drive abandoned nesting site, Seneca Park, and the Thompson Center on Randolph Street. Interestingly, of these locations, Wysocki says that six of those are in or right next to raised concrete planters containing yews (an evergreen) or similar ornamental shrubbery. In addition, C. Williamson, L. Radtke, and T. Schilling found an additional 3 locations where birds were present, including the Lincoln Park Bird Sanctuary and the Illinois Institute of Technology (at the Vandercook Music Building); and birds were present at the Gleacher Center and Thompson Center through 12 July, although no breeding evidence was noted.

What's Next? Finding an Illinois Nest

The fact that this bird is already nesting far north of northern Illinois while many birds are still migrating through Illinois makes it difficult to determine when to begin looking for the rare nesting pair(s) that might occur within the state's borders. An intensive and exhaustive study conducted in Ontario showed that nest-building began during the third and fourth week of May, with 74 of 87 of the females in that study who initiated nests in May, laying first eggs between 21-27 May (Falls and Kopachena 1994). Given that this species is initiating nests at least as early as the third week in May at such a northerly latitude as Ontario, it is easily conceivable that the species would begin nest-building activities in Illinois at least one to two weeks earlier, or during the first week in May. Bent (1968) cites egg dates as early as 18-27 May for four Canadian provinces, with the latest egg date noted being 8 August (Peck and James 1987). I also found earliest egg dates between 18-30 May for Minnesota, Vermont, Michigan, and Ontario, Canada (Roberts 1932; Laughlin and Kibbe 1985; Brewer et al 1991, McPeek and Adams 1994; Peck and James 1987, respectively).

Nests are usually placed on or just above the ground and usually well-hidden from above by ground vegetation (Falls and Kopachena 1994), although in rare cases, nests are "as high as three feet above ground" (Harrison 1975). As is the case in many species that normally nest on the ground, re-nesting attempts, after initial nests are depredated, are placed off the ground somewhat (Falls and Kopachena 1994, pers. obs.). Since an actual nest has yet to be found in the state, it would be very interesting to find out some of the more specific information concerning the breeding cycle (e.g., clutch size, timing, nesting materials, etc.) of this species in the state, which can only be determined by locating such a nest.

By the late dates noted in the instances in which adults have been noted feeding fledged young/juveniles in the Chicago breeding records, it would appear that such breeding attempts were re-nesting attempts after an initial nest failure. Of 119 clutches initiated in May in Ontario, 48 were lost to predators and 7 failed to hatch (Falls and Kopachena 1994). Given that any nesting attempt in Illinois should start at least as early as or earlier than the Ontario nests cited above, let's say 7 May for a hypothetical Illinois nest, and given the normal clutch of four eggs laid one per day, one to two days after the nest was completed in ~6 days (usually <7 days for most small passerines to build a nest, pers. obs.), this gives us the date of 19 May for hatching date.

Most young in the Ontario study fledged after day 8 or 9. This places fledging at ~ 26 May, and young should then be well-grown by the end of the first week of June. If the nest were depredated, re-nests would likely be started within two days or so (pers. obs. most small passerines), and "replacement nests (would be) produced throughout June, with diminishing numbers through July" (Falls and Kopachena 1994). Wild pairs that successfully fledge a brood prior to the end of June will attempt a second brood (Falls and Kopachena 1994).

With future sightings, observers may find it interesting to note the head color patterns of paired adults. The White-throated Sparrow is a polymorphic species, in that adults have white or tan striped head patterns. Contrary to what some birders might think, these colors have nothing to do with age, and indeed each individual keeps its respective color throughout its life. White-striped males almost always mate with tan females and vice-versa. See Falls and Kopachena (1994) for a very interesting account of behavioral traits that correspond with these color matches. Ken Wysocki (pers. comm.) had four different pairs in the downtown area of Chicago in early June 2002 that were made up of one tan-striped bird and one white-striped bird at each of four locations!

Comments on Non-breeding Summer Occurrences

The term Non-breeding Summer Occurrence (NBSO) has become a sometimes overused "catch-all" phrase attributed to summering or summer season records of birds in Illinois that are not thought to be breeding, as delineated in the field breeding season notes section of this journal. Although this was, and still is, a good way of imparting important additional information to a summer season occurrence, to a species which either is a rare breeder in the state or one that has never bred in the state, and is not likely to do so, it is currently being used all too often.

Some or even many records now listed under NBSO could easily be actual instances of at least attempted breeding by an uncommon to rare Illinois breeding species. This is especially true for such species as White-throated Sparrow, Least and Alder Flycatchers, and several species of warbler, including Black-and-white, Canada, Black-throated Green, and Mourning to name a few (see Meadowlark 11:1 breeding seasonal report for 2001). Such species, and even a few other rarer species should best be left unclassified unless the reporting individual reports the bird as a non-breeding bird and has some basis in fact to do so, such as birds not present upon repeat visits, no female or young present despite intensive searches, etc. However, for many species such as arctic nesting waterfowl, shorebirds, or especially rare vagrants, the NBSO is still a very good descriptive term for species that are migrating or otherwise appear during the period generally considered the breeding season (June-July).

Here are some suggestions when finding rare species lingering late in Illinois. (These suggestions are best applicable to species with known breeding ranges relatively close to Illinois.)

1. Assume the bird may be trying to nest.
2. Assume the bird may be trying to nest!
3. Return to the site at least one or more times in the following weeks to determine if the bird is still present.
4. Observe the bird(s) long enough to determine if it is mated. The length of time necessary to accomplish this varies depending on species, but in general will likely take a minimum of several hours and sometimes several visits to say with any certainty whether it is mated. Consider how many times you have seen a female of a given species, as opposed to a male of that species.
5. If this is a species that is not generally found breeding within Illinois, research the normal breeding habitat of this species in the rest of its range, and note whether there is anything comparable to that habitat in the location where you have found your bird.
6. Observe the bird at a safe enough distance so your presence does not create abnormal behavior or undue stress on the bird.

Acknowledgments

The impetus for this article came from Christine Williamson's account (in this issue) of the documentation of a first state breeding record for the White-throated Sparrow. This article would not have been possible without the bulk of the downtown Chicago summer/ breeding records (and dozens of hours associated with them) collected by Eric Walters and Ken Wysocki. Such anticipatory and investigative skills are to be commended. Richard Biss provided many other Chicago area summer records including new information for previously published records. Additional summer/breeding information was provided for areas outside of Illinois by Don Gorney (Indiana), Bettie Harriman (Wisconsin), and Gary Felton and Dr. George Hall (West Virginia). This paper also benefitted from the editorial skills of Sheryl De Vore.

Literature Cited

Andrle, R.F. 1974. White-throated Sparrow nesting again in downtown Buffalo, New York. Auk 91: 837-839.

Andrle, R.F., and F.M. Rew. 1971. White-throated Sparrow breeding in downtown Buffalo, NY. Auk 88:172-173.

Bent, A.C. et al., comps. 1968. Life histories of North American cardinals, grosbeaks, buntings, towhees, finches, sparrows, and their allies, ed. O.L. Austin, Jr. U.S. National Museum Bulletin (Dover ed.) no. 237, part 3. Washington D.C. pp. 1249-1889.

Bohlen, H.D. 1989. The birds of Illinois. Indiana University Press, Bloomington. 221 pp.

Brauning, D.W., ed. 1992. Atlas of breeding birds in Penn-

sylvania. University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh. 484 pp.

Brewer, R., G.A. McPeek, and R.J. Adams, Jr. 1991. The atlas of breeding birds of Michigan. Michigan State University Press, East Lansing. 594 pp.

Byers, C., J. Curson, and U. Olsson. 1995. Sparrows and buntings. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. 334 pp.

Castrale, J.S., E.M. Hopkins, and C.E. Keller. 1998. Atlas of breeding birds of Indiana. Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Indianapolis. 388 pp.

Clark, K., D. Euler, and E. Armstrong. 1983. Habitat associations of breeding birds in cottage and natural areas of central Ontario. Wilson Bulletin 95: 77-96.

Davis, R. 1994. Southern Atlantic coast region. Field Notes 48: 936.

Falls, J.B., and J.G. Kopachena. 1994. White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*). In The Birds of North America, No. 128 (A.Poole and F. Gill, eds.). Philadelphia: The Academy of Natural Sciences; Washington D.C.: The American Ornithologists' Union.

Ford, E.R. 1956. Birds of the Chicago region. Chicago Academy of Sciences. 117 pp.

Hall, G.A. 1990. Appalachian region. American Birds 44: 1134.

_____ Appalachian region. Field Notes 49: 929.

Harrison, H.H. 1975. A field guide to birds' nests. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. 257 pp.

Iliff, M.J. 1998. Middle Atlantic coast region. Field Notes 52: 445.

Illinois Ornithological Records Committee. 1999. Checklist of Illinois state birds. IL Ornithological Soc. 20 pp.

Jackson, S.F. 1994. Field notes: summer 1993. Indiana Audubon Quarterly 72:90.

_____ 1997. Field notes: summer 1996. Indiana Audubon Quarterly 75:209.

_____ 1998. Field notes: summer 1997. Indiana Audubon Quarterly 76: 168.

_____ 2000. Field notes: summer 1998. Indiana Audubon Quarterly 78:95.

Janssen, R.B. 1987. Birds in Minnesota. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis. 352 pp.

Kent, T.H., and J.J. Dinsmore. 1996. Birds in Iowa. Self published, Iowa City and Ames. 391 pp.

Kleen, V. 1995. Field notes: The 1994 breeding season report. Meadowlark 5:39.

_____. 1996. Field notes: The 1995 breeding season report. Meadowlark 6:40.

_____. 1998. Field notes: The 1997 breeding season report. Meadowlark 7:39.

_____. 2001. Field notes: The 2000 breeding season report. Meadowlark 10:38.

Lasley, G.W., and C. Sexton. 1991. Texas region. American Birds 45: 1138.

Laughlin, S.B., and D.P. Kibbe. 1985. The atlas of breeding birds of Vermont. University Press of New England, Hanover. 456 pp.

Levine, E. 1998. Bull's birds of New York State. Cornell University Press, Ithaca. N.Y. 622 pp.

McPeek, G.A., and R.J. Adams, Jr. eds. 1994. The birds of Michigan. Indiana Univ. Press, Bloomington. 358 pp.

McWilliams, G.M., and D.W. Brauning. 2000. The birds of Pennsylvania. Cornell Univ. Press, Ithaca, N.Y. 479 pp.

Mlodinow, S. 1984. Chicago area birds. Chicago Review Press, Chicago. 220 pp.

Mumford, R.E., and C.E. Keller. 1984. The birds of Indiana. Indiana University Press, Bloomington. 376 pp.

Muth, D.P. 1992. Central southern region. American Birds 46:1146.

Nelson, E.W. 1876. Birds of north-eastern Illinois. Essex Institute Bulletin 8(9-12): 90-155.

Peck, G.K., and R.D. James. 1987. Breeding birds of Ontario-Nidiology and Distribution Vol. 2: Passerines. Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto. 387 pp.

Peterjohn, B.G. 1989. The birds of Ohio. Indiana University Press, Bloomington. 237 pp.

Peterjohn, B.G., and D.L. Rice. 1991. The Ohio breeding bird atlas. Ohio Division of Natural Areas & Preserves. 414 pp.

Robbins, M.B., and D.A. Easterla. 1992. Birds of Missouri. University of Missouri Press, Columbia. 399 pp.

Robbins, S.D., Jr. 1991. Wisconsin birdlife. University of Wisconsin Press, Madison. 702 pp.

Roberts, T.S. 1932. The birds of Minnesota, vol.2. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis. 821 pp

Robinson, J.C. 1990. An annotated checklist of the birds of Tennessee. Univ. of Tennessee Press, Knoxville. 274 pp.

Robinson, S.K. 1995. Rare summer birds of the Lowden-Miller S.F.: Is this really Illinois? Meadowlark 4: 16-18.

Sanders, J. 1993. Red-breasted Nuthatches feed young at Illinois Beach State Park. Meadowlark 2:22.

Sigler, A. 1992. Nest building by Red Crossbills. Meadowlark 1:24.

Soulen, T.K. 1999. The Summer Season: 1998. Passenger Pigeon 61:113.

Walters, E., and T. Brown. 1989. Illinois' first record of nesting Golden-crowned Kinglets. Illinois Birds and Birding 5: 40-42.

Williamson, C. 2002. White-throated Sparrows nest in downtown Chicago. Meadowlark 11:42-44.

Woodruff, F.M. 1907. The birds of the Chicago area. Chicago Academy of Sciences. 221 pp.

Zeranski, J.D., and T.R. Baptist. 1990. Connecticut birds. University Press of New England, Hanover. 328 pp.

Steven D. Bailey, CTAP Ornithologist, Illinois Natural History Survey, 607 E. Peabody Drive, Champaign, Illinois 61820; sdbailey@mail.inhs.uiuc.edu

State's Two Northernmost Records for Wood Stork

First-Year Wood Stork in Du Page County

by Nancy Bent and Sandy Woltman

On 24 August 2001, Lombard homeowner Joanne Mueller visited the Willowbrook Wildlife Center, a federally licensed wildlife rehabilitation center in Glen Ellyn, DuPage County, to report a strange bird in her yard, which is roughly 0.8 miles east of the East Branch of the DuPage River. She described the bird as tall and white, with black under its wings and with a large bill that curved downward at the tip. Sandy Woltman, a wildlife specialist at the center, drove to the Mueller house with her husband, Dale, to look at a bird that sounded interesting enough to investigate.

They were expecting a Great Egret. Surprisingly, it was a Wood Stork (*Mycteria americana*), a bird that has been on the federal endangered species list since 1984. Illinois is well out of its normal range.

The stork had the pale yellow bill and facial skin, along with the buffy, down-covered head and neck of a first-year bird. The Wood Stork was sitting on its hocks when first observed, but then stood up to the 40-inch height of a full-grown bird. When the Woltmans approached the bird to determine if it needed help, the bird took two running steps and launched itself into a tree, revealing its black primaries and secondaries.

Upon talking with the Muellers, Sandy discovered the bird had been using their yard and the yard of next-door neighbor Christine Kaluzinski since 5 August 2001. Christine Kaluzinski had been feeding fish to the bird, and it had been obtaining water from the Muellers' decorative pond and from a water dish Christine had set out.

As this Wood Stork was far out of range, and because it is a federally endangered species, Sandy decided it would be better off captured and returned to the Southeast than it would be left at a large backyard in DuPage County. Also, if the bird allowed itself to be captured, it was a good indication that it was weak and/or ill enough to need help. The next day a capture team consisting of six staff and volunteers from Willowbrook–Sandy Woltman, Rose Prince, Sandy Fejt, Dale Woltman, Ron Skleney, and Nancy Bent–was assembled. Once on site the plan was to approach the stork while Anthony Mueller, son of the homeowners who alerted Willowbrook, distracted it by throwing small fish to the bird. When the stork finally made a break for it, the capture team was close enough that Nancy Bent was easily able to hand catch it.

The stork was transported to Willowbrook Wildlife Center, where it was treated for dehydration and feather lice. The bird was also suffering from muscle atrophy in the breast. Weighing only 5.1 pounds (adult weight is 5.9-6.9 pounds, Coulter et al 1999), the bird consistently ate the 25 to 30 ounces of fish fed to it.

The tarsal length revealed the bird to be a male. He was moved to a large flight cage for exercise after his condition stabilized, where he was observed flying and catching live fish provided in a large cement pool.

The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and the Louisiana Department of Wildlife & Fisheries were cooperating to find a place to release the stork, and he was to be marked with a satellite tag to follow his movements.

Unfortunately, the tragic events of 11 September

First-year Wood Stork at the Willowbrook Wildlife Center, Glen Ellyn, DuPage County. September 2001. Photo by Dale Woltman.

2001 grounded all plane flights. While alternate means of transport were being discussed, the stork was discovered on the morning of 26 September 2001 with a serious compound fracture of the left wing right above the elbow joint. The break was very bad, and too complicated for repair, so after consultation with U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, the decision was made to euthanize the bird. The body is being held for necropsy and will then be preserved at the Field Museum of Natural History for teaching others about this species. No other Wood Stork specimen has been collected from Illinois (David Willard personal communication.) Following a necropsy to determine the cause of its health problems the skin and other materials will be preserved at the Field Museum of Natural History.

This bird represents the first documented northern Illinois record of a Wood Stork. Bohlen (1989) lists the Wood Stork as a very rare vagrant or post-breeding wanderer in Illinois. Most Illinois reports come from the late 1800s in fall when wanderers ventured into the southern part of the state. For example, Nelson (1877) noted a flock of 50 Wood Storks near Cairo from 11 August through 4 September, which he said gathered in small groups on a sandbar after fishing early in the morning. Forty Wood Storks were reported in Union County in 1960 (Comfort 1961). Records after that were of a few birds only. At the time "Birds of Illinois" was published, (1989) there were "apparently no records from northern Illinois."

Since the publication of Bohlen's book, Wood Storks have been recorded four times in Illinois. In August 1989, an immature bird was found at the Sanganois Conservation Area in central Illinois, which also hosted another immature in August/September 1992, while in August 1996 two immatures were found at Wood River in Madison County (Johnson et al 1998). Frank Bennett reported five Wood Storks visiting Massac County in September 2000 (Chapel 2001). It is interesting that all recent records for the state are of immature birds, which typically make more extensive dispersals than adults. Dispersal is a normal process, and the number of individuals involved and the distance of their dispersal depends upon habitat condition in their natal areas.

The Wood Stork's habitat ranges from northern Argentina (South America) all the way north to Texas, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina. In the United States, the species is more common in Florida, especially in the swamps of southern Florida. Wood Storks of all age groups disperse from their breeding colonies in the Southeast beginning in late May, and fledglings disperse in a widely spaced pattern (Coulter et al 1999).

Literature Cited

Bohlen, H. David. 1989. The Birds of Illinois. University of Indiana Press, Bloomington, IN. 221 pp.

Chapel, R. 2001. Fall field notes: The 2000 fall migration. Meadowlark 10:66-79.

Comfort, J.E. 1961. The St. Louis area. Bluebird 28:17.

Coulter, M.C., J.A. Rodgers, J.C. Ogden and F.C. Depkin. 1999. Wood Stork (Mycteria Americana). In The Birds of North America, No. 409. (A. Poole and F. Gill, eds.). The Birds of North America, Inc., Philadelphia, PA.

Johnson, D., P.R. Clyne and M.F. Deaton. 1998. Fourth Report of the IORC. Meadowlark 7:50-65.

Nelson, E.W. 1877. Notes upon birds observed in southern Illinois between July 17 and September 4, 1875. Essex Institute Bulletin 9:32-65.

Nancy Bent, 3513 Park Ave., Brookfield, IL 60513; bnsnfrms@earthlink.net

Sandy Woltman, Willowbrook Wildlife Center, 525 S. Park Blvd., Glen Ellyn, IL 60137; swoltman@dupageforest.com

First-Year Wood Stork in Kane County

With Comments on High Numbers from Regional Reports for Summer/Fall 2001

by Robert A. Montgomery

In addition to Bent and Woltman's report (2002) on their Lombard, Du Page County record , an apparent later and less reported record of Wood Stork (*Mycteria americana*) was obtained. A first-year Wood Stork was videotaped by George and Rosaline Johnson in a backyard in West Dundee, Kane County, 19 August 2001 (personal communication George, Rosaline Johnson, and Dan Kennedy). No one was able to relocate the Kane County bird after the homeowners showed the videotape to a birder. The Kane County bird was near the intersection of Crescent Drive, Lindstrom Lane, and Route 31, less than a quarter mile from the Fox River and roughly 25 miles northwest of where the Lombard bird was found. This report is believed to represent a second individual. It is unlikely the Kane and DuPage County sightings were of the same bird. The DuPage County bird was present from 5 August until captured on 26 August while the Kane County bird was video taped on 19 August. While the distance between the two sites may be within the daily foraging range of the species flight, it seems too great for

Table 1. Illinois Records of Wood Storks 1854 to Present

Date and Source	County	Location	Number
August, 1854 Kennicott 1854 (in Bohlen 1989)	Sangamon	Sangamon River near Springfield	1 (specimen)
10 –14 August 1879 Widmann 1880 (in Graber et al 1978, Bohlen 1989)	St. Clair (?)	near E. St. Louis	6 (or 9?)
1 August –30 Sept. 1875 Nelson 1877 (in Bohlen 1989, Robinson 1996)	Alexander	Cairo	numerous
Fall 1875? (in Bohlen 1989, Robinson 1996)	Pulaski	Ohio River near Mound City	50 (several specimens taken)
August -5 Sept. 1880 Hurter 1881 (in Bohlen 1989)	St. Clair (?)	near E. St. Louis	50
1880s Ridgway 1895 (in Bohlen 1989)	Wabash	Wabash River, Mount Carmel	many
11 September 1888 Everman 1889 (in Graber et al 1978, Bohlen 1989)	White	Wabash River near New Haven	9
1889 (in Graber et al 1978)	?	Illinois River	"hundreds"
28 July 1898 Illinois State Museum (in Bohlen 1989)	Fayette	?	2 (specimen)
30 July- 23 August 1925 Carson 1926 (in Bohlen 1989)	Jefferson	?	50
23 August (approx.) 1925 Eaton 1926 (in Graber et al 1978, Bohlen 1989)	Lawrence	?	25
6 September 1925 Eaton 1926 (in Bohlen 1989)	SW Richland or NE Wayne	Little Wabash bottoms	1
30 July to 23 August 1925 Carlson 1926 (in Graber et al 1978, Bohlen 1989)	Jefferson	?	50
1937 Bohlen 1937, Jones 1937 (in Graber et al 1978)	Alexander	near East Cape Girardeau	35-40
1938 Short 1938, Jones 1938 (in Graber et al 1978)	St. Clair	near Freeburg and New Athens	7-26
September 1941 George 1968 (in Graber et al 1978, Bohlen 1989)	Alexander	Horseshoe Lake	1
Early fall 1945 Smith and Parmalee 1955	Perry	Du Quoin	small flock
3 September 1949 George 1968 (in Graber et al 1978, Robinson 1996)	Jackson	Newnert	12
26 August 1952 Smith and Parmalee 1955	Madison	Horseshoe Lake	1
Fall 1960 Comfort 1961 (in Graber et al 1978, Robinson 1996)	Union	?	40
8 August 1963 Anderson 1964, Fleig 1971 (in Graber et al 1978, Bohlen 1989)	Monroe	Fults Marsh	23-26
11 September 1966 Musselman 1967 (in Graber et al 1978, Bohlen 1989)	Cass	Illinois River near Beardstown	1 (2?)
Late May (?) 1967 Musselman 1968 (in Bohlen 1989; but see Graber et al 1978)	Adams	Quincy	2
Late September 1967 Musselman 1968 (in Bohlen 1989; but see Graber et al 1978)	Adams	Quincy	2
18 August 1989 McMullen 1990	Mason	Sanganois Conservation Area	1 (imm.)
4 August -5 September 1992	Mason/Schuyler	Sanganois Cons. Area/Long Lake	1 (imm., photo)
11-29 August 1996 Chapel 1996, Johnson et al 1998	Madison	Wood River	2 (imm., photo)
20 September 2000 Chapel 2001	Massac	Joppa	5
5–25 August 2001 Bent and Woltman 2002	DuPage	Lombard	1 (imm., specimen)
19 August 2001 Montgomery 2002	Kane	West Dundee	1 video tape (imm.)

daily movements especially when the DuPage bird was being fed and apparently ill (see Bent and Woltman 2002).

The Illinois Ornithological Society Board, the Illinois Ornithological Records Committee, and the editor of Meadowlark recently viewed a videotape of the Kane County bird. These two birds represent the two northernmost records of Wood Stork for Illinois. Table 1 lists the Illinois stork records from 1854 to present.

The summer and fall of 2001 were remarkable for the number of individuals and frequency of sight records reported to regional compilers for North American Birds. E. S. Brinkley (2002) stated that the numbers and locations of sightings for Wood Stork were remarkable; in some cases it had been nearly 50 years since any had been reported from the respective regions. The earliest bird reported was the Lombard, IL individual.

Following quickly were Pelee Island Ontario's 3 individuals (Bain 2001); and singles found near Mosiertown and Littlestown, Pennsylvania (Leberman 2002). Sixteen individuals appeared in New York and stayed from 15 August -10 September (Paxton et al 2002). Quebec reported its second Provincial record 3-5 September (Bannon et al 2002 and Bain 2001); and a Wood Stork in Cleveland, Ohio was observed soaring overhead 9 September (Brock 2002).

In the southeast and south where annual summer dispersal of storks are expected they appeared to be reported in greater numbers than usual. Davis (2002) reporting for the South Atlantic Coast Region received records of wandering birds from interior Georgia and South Carolina (1, and 2-8, respectively). In coastal North Carolina (Lake Mattamuskeet) where one might expect the species to be more regular, there were 2 in early September. From the Central Southern Region (Duncan and Duncan 2002) reported good numbers in all the states (AL, AR, LA, MS, and TN). Only the panhandle of Florida had no reports of Wood Storks.

A one-day record total was reported from Dyers County, TN with over 720 counted 9 September. Oklahoma reported large numbers of Wood Storks with 259 on the Red Slough Wildlife Management Area (southeast corner of state) in August; they lingered into September (J.A. Grzbowski 2002), where they occur annually.

Origin of the young storks in this northern and northeastern dispersal is unknown. Paxton et al (2002) suggests food or drought problems in the south may have been a contributing factor. Brinkley (2002) cautions us about speculation on the origins of these birds. He points out that the species has a large breeding area that includes several states in the southeast, coastal Mexico through tropical South America, and the Greater Antilles, but we have population information only from our southeastern states. Coulter et al (1999) comment that based upon recovery records of banded birds, Florida and other southeastern states have been the origin of most of the past northern and northeastern observations. Origins of inland records are less clear because extensive banding programs on storks have occurred only in the southeast — mostly Florida.

Acknowledgments

I wish to acknowledge the assistance of Ken Brock, R. C. Leberman, Robert O. Paxton, and Peder H. Svingen, for providing early details on observations in Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Ontario, and Quebec.

Literature Cited

Bannon, P. S., Denault, Y. Aubry, and N. David. 2002. Quebec regional report. North American Birds. 56:25.

Bain, M. (ed.). 2001. Cross Canada round-Up: August and September 2001. Birders Journal 10(5):218 - 237.

Bent, N. and N. Woltman. State's two northernmost records for Wood Stork in August 2001: First-Year Wood Stork in Du Page County. Meadowlark 11: 52-53.

Bohlen, H.D. 1989. The birds of Illinois. University of Indiana Press, Bloomington, IN. 221 pp.

Brinkley, E.S. 2002. The changing seasons. North American Birds 56:16.

Brock, K.J. 2002. Middlewestern Prairie Regional Report. North American Birds 56:57.

Chapel, R. 2001. Field notes: The 2000 fall season. Meadowlark 10: 66-69.

Coulter, M.C., J.A. Rodgers, J.C. Ogden and F.C. Depkin. 1999. Wood Stork (Mycteria americana). In The Birds of North America, No. 409. (A. Poole and F. Gill, eds.). The Birds of North America, Inc., Philadelphia, PA.

Davis, R. 2002. Southern Atlantic coast regional report. North American Birds. 56:42.

Duncan, R.A. and L.R. Duncan. 2002. Central south regional report. North American Birds. 56:61.

Graber, J.W., R.R. Graber and E.L. Kirk. 1978. Illinois birds: Ciconiiformes. Illinois Natural History Survey Biological Notes 109. 80 pp.

Grzybowski, J.A. 2002. Southern great plains regional report. North American Birds. 56:68.

Johnson, D., P.R. Clyne and M.F. Deaton. 1998. Fourth Report of the IORC. Meadowlark 7:50-65.

Leberman, R.C. 2002. Appalachia regional report. North American Birds. 56:51.

McMullen, K. 1990. Field Notes: 1989 fall migration. Illinois birds and birding 6:42.

Paxton, R.O., J.C. Burgiel, and D.A. Cutler. 2002 Hudson-Delaware regional report. North American Birds. 56:34.

Robinson, W.D. 1996. Southern Illinois birds. Southern Illinois University Press, Carbondale. 432 pp.

Smith, H.R. and P.W. Parmalee. 1955. A distribution checklist of birds of Illinois. Illinois State Museum Popular Science Series Vol. 4. 62 pp.

Robert A. Montgomery, Max McGraw Wildlife Foundation, P.O. Box 9, Dundee, IL 60118; Bmontey@aol.com

New Hawk Watch Begins at Illinois Beach State Park

by Vic Berardi

As a cool northwest wind blows through the west pavilion in the North Unit of Illinois Beach State Park on a mid-October day, underneath a sky filled with big white puffy cumulus clouds, a silent and relatively unnoticed migration of hawks is occurring. The pavilion is empty except for a few picnic tables and remnants of summer barbecues that still remain on the ground.

Two years later in 2001, this same pavilion now has birders scanning the skies counting each hawk that passes by. In 2001, a total of 3,967 raptors were counted from late August through November (See Table 1). The year before in 2000, which was the count's first year at this particular site, a total of 2,831 were counted. All data from these counts were submitted to the Hawk Migration Association of North America (HMANA), which collects data from hawk watches from all over the country for those who wish to do research in hawk migration for both spring and fall. Data are published in their bi-annual journal, Hawk Migration Studies.

Count totals from one or two years are insignificant for any in-depth studies and conclusions such as trend analyses. The count at Illinois Beach S.P. has data from a few years prior to 2000, but most of it only covers a few days of optimum hawk watching conditions. If a sustained hawk monitoring program can be achieved, then over the course of time more accurate conclusions can be drawn from the data collected. Consecutive years of monitoring will be required and volunteer counters will be needed. Through a coordinated and enthusiastic effort birders of Illinois can contribute a great deal towards bettering our understanding of hawk migration and the role it plays in understanding our environment.

Hawk Migration and Its Significance

Hawk watch counting at Illinois Beach S.P. helps in determining not only raptor populations and their movement, but also in understanding movements of other bird species. Raptors, which rely heavily on avian prey, generally migrate with that prey or immediately after that prey begins migration. Studies linking the two together will tell us not only how they interact but also something about the environment in which they exist. Migration studies can tell us how to better manage these sites.

The study of hawk migration and seasonal recording of data will help to construct frequency and trend charts. Included in this data are weather conditions, individual species, and their numbers. By coupling weather observations with actual migration results we can predict when a hawk movement is likely to occur. For example, fall hawk migration along Lake Michigan's western shore is best on days with westerly winds following a cold front. Without thorough study of thermals and hawk movement we cannot know answers to some questions such as: Do hawks use prevailing winds to move southward more efficiently? If so, why do some species (such as falcons) move in numbers on days that seem counterproductive to the most efficient movement?

Location

The Illinois Beach State Park Hawk Watch Site is in the North Unit of the state park, which is located in the northeast corner of Lake County near the Wisconsin border. This area, formerly known as Camp Logan,

Table 1. Illinois Beach State Park Hawk Count 2001 — Year-End Totals

Days Counted	**62**	
Hours Counted	**319**	
Turkey Vulture		390
Osprey		153
Bald Eagle		21
Northern Harrier		232
Sharp-shinned Hawk		1207
Cooper's Hawk		139
Northern Goshawk		7
Red-shouldered Hawk		22
Broad-winged Hawk		39
Red-tailed Hawk		1256
Rough-legged Hawk		40
Golden Eagle		4
American Kestrel		63
Merlin		195
Peregrine Falcon		109
Unidentified Accipiter		29
Unidentified Buteo		27
Unidentified Eagle		1
Unidentified Falcon		16
Unidentified Raptor		17
	Total	**3967**

offers a spectacular view of the Lake Michigan shoreline. Situated along the western shore of Lake Michigan, migrating hawks following thermals can be seen from early September through late November.

The hawk watch site is at the west pavilion where there's parking for approximately 20 vehicles and a rest room. The pavilion provides shade from the sun and has picnic tables. It is slightly elevated above the surrounding area, offering a good vista, especially to the north and northwest. Hawks come from the northwest and avoid going over the water, so they follow the shoreline.

To get to the site from the south, take I-94 or Highway 41 to Route 173. Go east on Route 173 to Sheridan Road, then north on Sheridan. Continue north on Sheridan to 17th Street and turn right (east). Proceed into the park past Sand Pond to the Sailing Beach turnoff. The hawk watch is conducted at the first pavilion as you enter this section.

Vic Berardi, center, records data as hawk watchers identify and count raptors in the sky at Illinois Beach State Park, Lake County. Photo taken in fall 2001 by Eric Walters.

Getting Involved

To learn more about hawk watching in general, books are available from the library or bookstores. Guide books on hawk identification are also available. Recommended are the following: Hawks in Flight, by Pete Dunne, David Sibley, & Clay Sutton (1988); Hawks of North America Second Edition (Peterson Field Guide), William S. Clark & Brian K. Wheeler (1987); A Photographic Guide to North American Raptors, by Brian K. Wheeler & William S. Clark (1995) reprinted with corrections in 1999.

To learn more about the Hawk Migration Association of North America log onto their website at: www.hmana.org. To learn more about Hawk Watch International log onto their website at: www.hawkwatch.org. To learn more about the Illinois Beach State Park Hawk Watch or to volunteer as a hawk counter contact Vic Berardi at (847) 680-5281 or e-mail at Vbirdman@aol.com.

Acknowledgments

I would like to thank Paul Sweet, Janice Sweet, and Bill Wengelewski for making the hawk counts at Illinois Beach possible for the last two years. Without their efforts and help it wouldn't have been possible.

Vic Berardi, 6032 Golfview Drive, Gurnee, IL 60031; Vbirdman@aol.com

Editor's note: Vic Berardi has watched hawks since 1994, helping with the hawk counts at Concordia University in Mequon, WI as well as establishing the hawk count at Illinois Beach State Park. He has served as count compiler for both Concordia and Illinois Beach State Park since 1998. He has frequently visited all of the Western Great Lakes hawk migration spots on Lake Michigan, Lake Superior, and Lake Erie and on occasion helped with their counts. He serves on the board of the Hawk Migration Association of North America.

The Making of a Hawk Watcher

by Vic Berardi

As Paul Sweet scanned the northern horizon at Illinois Beach State Park in Illinois, he started calling off hawks one by one. "Two Sharpies in the Big Gap, one Redtail over Flat Top and a possible Osprey just right of the Bushy Tree." An observer standing nearby looked in that direction and exclaimed, "Those things are just specks! How can you even tell what they are?" With that, Sweet smiled and said, "Yeah, but those specks have wings!"

Sweet's statement truly depicts the essence of hawk watching. Hawk watching and the birders drawn to it may indeed be in a class of their own. Standing or sitting out on days with cold northwest winds and waiting for hawks does test one's patience. But the anticipa-

tion of seeing a Golden Eagle or a Northern Goshawk keeps people drawn to this type of birding.

Hawk watching may lean more to the sport side of birding mostly because of the challenge it presents. Identifying raptors based on flight characteristics and shape at great distances is rewarding as the bird approaches and your initial identification proves to be correct.

One of the best ways to learn how to identify these "specks" is to follow the bird in from the moment you see it. This is often called "working the bird in." Color and size at great distances often can't be distinguished, but other characteristics can be determined such as flight style and shape. Conclusions can start to be drawn even at a distance. As the hawk comes closer the other features, such as size and coloration, may or may not present themselves.

Learning how to identify raptors at a distance requires a thorough knowledge of all the diagnostic field marks and knowing what to focus on as the hawk approaches. Although the first part of that statement can be learned in the comforts of home, the second part can only be achieved through many hours observing hawks in flight.

The hawk watcher has to learn how to identify the majority of raptors by flight characteristics and shape only. Listing these characteristics doesn't help much; experience is the true teacher.

Here are some ways to become a better hawk watcher.

- Read and re-read books on the subject of identification.
- Spend much time in the field at the hawk watch site. The more hours spent, the more you'll become familiar with the unexplainable characteristics mentioned above.
- Initially, time spent at a hawk watch site should be done in short segments of four or fewer hours. Even experienced birders sometimes grow impatient at a hawk watch.
- Practice patience. Hours can go by without seeing anything, and then suddenly, that changes. Ask any experienced hawk watcher about days where nothing was seen until mid afternoon. A few hours into the afternoon a massive movement of Broad-winged Hawks occurs or maybe a late afternoon flight of Peregrine Falcons speed along the lakefront as a cold front approaches in late September or early October. Of course, sometimes the opposite occurs when most of the hawks recorded for the day move before noon with little to show for in the hours that follow.
- Predictions on weather conditions suitable for hawk migration can be achieved through the use of weather data available in newspaper, in the media, or through the internet. Actual time of day when these migrations will occur is considerably more unpredictable. That's why most hawk watches are conducted from early in the morning until late in the afternoon.
- General birding involves the use of hearing, sight detection, and persistence. It may be compared with a treasure hunt or a road rally. If birds aren't found at one site the birder moves on to the next until rewarded. To be successful requires not only exceptional skills achieved through years of determination but also knowledge of habitats and seasonal movements of bird populations. These skills, however, don't necessarily translate into being a good hawk watcher.
- Hawk watching for the most part is much slower and more methodical. To become good at hawk watching, patience has to be learned gradually. Watching hawks for three or four hours at one time can slowly build a patient attitude. If no hawks are moving in the first hour you have to force yourself to stay the second and then the third and finally the fourth. You can't be worried about what you're not seeing elsewhere even as passerines fly by in great numbers. Patience. Eventually, you will become rewarded with seeing hawks and learning how to identify them. And no matter what occurs that day or what the weather is like it's those great days of big hawk flights or the sighting of something rare that keeps you coming back.
- Dress appropriately. For hawk watching to be comfortable, know what to wear. Because fall hawk watching is generally done in cool or cold weather, warm clothes are required. Dress for at least 10-20 degrees colder than forecasted and take special note of the wind chill. Because hawk watching is stationary, you will become cold in even moderately cool weather. Keep your feet warm. Arctic boots for below-zero weather may be necessary on days in the upper 40s. Comfort on days when hawks aren't moving in great numbers makes the outing much more enjoyable.

Paul Sweet, the hawk counter mentioned above, has developed all the qualifications of an experienced and skillful hawk watcher. Building upon exceptional birding skills and persistence in the field, he has spent the last two fall seasons counting hawks at Illinois Beach State Park. Many of the skills Sweet acquired came after he spent long hours observing birds from stationary locations.

Without patience, determination and paying attention to the slightest of details, he may not have achieved as much as he has over the last two hawk watching seasons. His patience was rewarded twice in 2001 when he saw the largest single day Osprey migration occur on 10 September with a count of 66. Most of these birds came late in the day when only 46 other identifiable raptors passed by.

Sweet was also rewarded on 3 October 2001 when he counted 41 Peregrine Falcons, and on 2 October 2000 when he counted 33 Peregrine Falcons also seen late in the afternoon. The time Sweet spent counting hawks at Illinois Beach State Park has rewarded him with a job counting hawks this fall for Hawk Watch International near Corpus Christi, Texas.

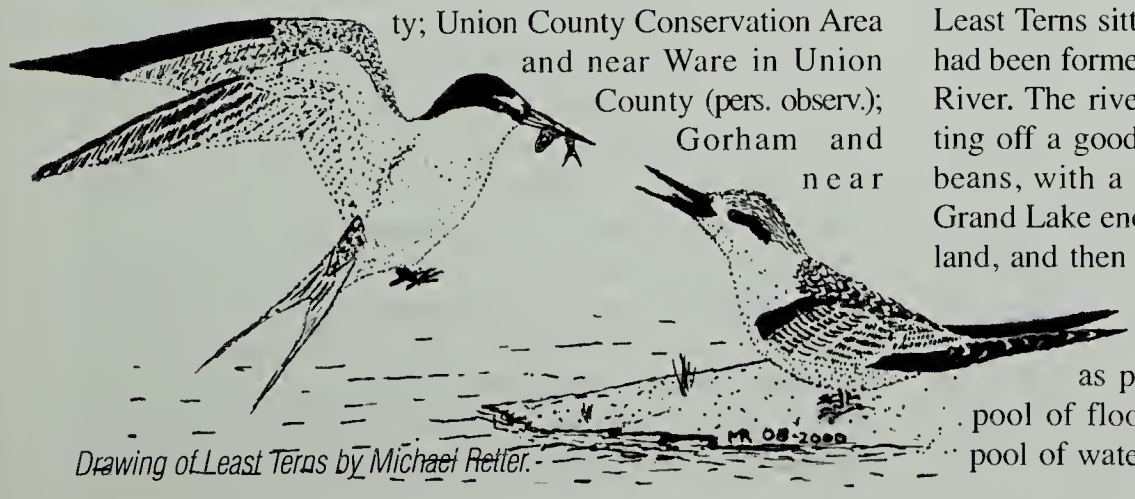
Two Instances of Non-traditional Nesting Sites for Least Terns in Illinois With Notes on Historic and Nearby Breeding Season Occurrence

by Steven D. Bailey

Bohlen (1989) (from Hardy [1957]) lists some of the historic nesting sites for Least Tern (*Sterna antillarum*) in the state. Of those listed by Hardy, only the Bell Island site out from Pope County in the Ohio River (and technically owned by Kentucky) still has nesting Least Terns. Alexander County in southern Illinois has by far the most consistent population of nesting Least Terns in the state, at least since the early 1980s, and the tern was only sporadically reported as a nesting species before then. However, since 1985, this species has been reported every year during the breeding season in Illinois. This species was placed on the federal list of endangered species in 1985, and is also an Illinois state-endangered species (Endangered Species Protection Board 1999).

Other nesting areas that have been reported in the literature since Bohlen (1989) include several in Alexander County both at island colonies in the Mississippi River and at a few slightly inland locations. Birds and nests have also been reported several times near Grand Tower (Jackson County), although most if not all of the actual nests were placed on an island in the Mississippi River technically within the boundaries of Perry County, Missouri. Birds can often be seen feeding in the Tower Island Chute both inside and just outside the border of Illinois in Jackson County and in Perry County, Missouri. Another site where nests were recently found is just out from southwest Pope County (but again, technically on an island known as Cottonwood Bar owned by Kentucky) on 16 June 1999. In 1997, R. Renken conducted a census of the four active colonies at that time along the Mississippi River (between Cairo and Grand Tower, Illinois), and found 169 nests (2, 7, 71, and 89 per island).

Other areas (mainly in far southern Illinois) where Least Terns have been reported during the breeding season since 1985 (June-August) include near McClure, Miller City, and Horseshoe Lake Conservation Area in Alexander County; Union County Conservation Area and near Ware in Union County (pers. observ.); Gorham and near Grand Tower in Jackson County; Wabash County near the Wabash River and just across the river from Indiana's Gibson Power Plant nesting colony; at Fort Massac S.P. and Black Bottoms (both in Massac County), just across the Ohio River from the Tennessee River mouth (nesting on an island technically owned by Kentucky); Pulaski County; near New Liberty (Pope County); Tower Rock (Hardin County); Shawneetown (Gallatin County); Baldwin Lake (Randolph County); Olney (Richland County); Newton Lake (Jasper County); Fountain Creek (Monroe County); Horseshoe S.P. (Madison County); and at Carlyle Lake and in southern Clinton County. Non-breeding summer observances have been made at Big River S.F. (Henderson County) and at Hamilton (Hancock County) on the Mississippi River, Rend Lake, Springfield (Sangamon County) in six different years, Sangchris Lake S.P. (Sangamon and Christian Counties), Goose Lake Prairie S.P. (Grundy County), Lake Calumet (Cook County), and at Waukegan (Lake County).



Drawing of Least Terns by Michael Retter.

During the early summer of 2001, traditional tern breeding areas along the Mississippi River, especially in southern Illinois, were covered by several feet of floodwater. The interior race of the Least Tern (*Sterna albifrons athalassos*) is one species that has adapted in several ways to alterations, both natural and man-made, in its favored nesting habitat, which includes alkaline salt flats and sand, shell, or gravel sandbars in riverine situations; in Illinois those being sandbars in the Mississippi and lower Ohio Rivers.

On 8 June 2001, after learning of good numbers of Least Terns being reported earlier in southern Alexander County by Michael Retter, I decided to make a short side trip to the area after conducting a nearby bird census for the Illinois Natural History Survey. Upon arriving at the site just southwest of the tiny hamlet of Cache, along the south side of the Miller City Blacktop, I immediately saw numbers of Least Terns sitting and flying along a fair-sized sandbar that had been formed by the recent floodwaters of the Mississippi River. The river had effectively formed an "island" by cutting off a good-sized area normally planted to corn or soybeans, with a temporary outlet of water from the nearby Grand Lake encircling the cut-off piece of sandy agricultural land, and then rejoining the very high waters of the nearby Mississippi River. I counted a minimum of 45 adults, most of which were either sitting as pairs on the edge of the sandy "island" and pool of floodwater, or flying back and forth along the pool of water, several feeding in typical fashion from the

flood pool. This number is the third highest number of Least Terns reported from one location in Illinois during the breeding season, with the apparent estimates of 100 (60 ad., 40 imm.) and 50+ (50 ad. + "young present") from southern Alexander County and southeastern Massac County, respectively, during the summer of 1996, being the only higher counts (Kleen 1997). In addition to the above 45 birds, a few were noted occasionally flying off in a northerly or slightly northeasterly direction.

After about 20 minutes of observation, I drove to another area to the north-northeast I knew was also flooded (where I had observed a Black-necked Stilt [*Himantopus mexicanus*] earlier in May). This area was approximately 2-2 1/4 miles away, at a large bottomland agricultural field, which has flooded several of the last six to eight years, and which has a small stream flowing alongside it (near the intersection of Illinois Routes 3 and 127). At least six Least Terns were immediately found feeding along the edge of the large "lake" formed by floodwaters of the Cache River and Lake Creek. A few birds were noted flying away with small fish in a south-southwesterly direction. Although no actual nests were found, the fact that birds were paired, with many appearing to be sitting for long periods on the ground, as well as birds engaged in courtship or apparent nest feeding, strongly suggests the terns were trying to utilize this site for nesting in wake of the prolonged flooding of their normal nesting islands not too far away in the Mississippi River.

Unfortunately, there were no terns remaining when I returned to this site a couple of weeks later, and the "island" had become a "peninsula", which had then likely made it easily accessible to any number of ground predators. Studies on interior nesting populations have shown or suspected mink (*Mustela vison*), longtail weasel (*Mustela frenata*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), Norway rat (*Rattas norvegicus*), domestic cat (*Felis domesticus*) and dog (*Canis familiarus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), and coyote (*Canis latrans*) as ground based predators of these terns; Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), Great Horned (*Bubo virginianus*) and Barred Owls (*Strix varius*), American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*), Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*), Black-crowned Night-Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*), Great Egret (*Ardea alba*), gulls (sp.), American Crow (*Corus brachyrhnchos*), and Black-billed Magpie (*Pica pica*) have been found or suspected in other predation events. Flooding, thunderstorms, and hail as well as a long list of human caused disturbances have also caused death of adults and young or nesting failure (Castrale et al. 1999, Dinsmore et al. 1993, Johnson and Castrale 1993, Kirsch 1993, Kruse et al. 1993, and Lingle 1993).

Interestingly, this general area of southern Alexander County has supported small nesting colonies in agricultural fields on at least two other occasions. Robinson (1996) relates three colonies established near the above area within a mile of the Mississippi River in 1990, when prolonged high floodwaters had inundated this species' normal nesting areas on both the nearby Ohio and Mississippi River sites. He found from four to twenty-seven nests at these sites, but they too were either depredated or plowed under when floodwaters receded. After a major flood caused a levee to break near the tiny town of Miller City during the massive flooding along the Mississippi River in 1993, several inches of fine sand were deposited over a few thousand acres of nearby bottomland agricultural fields. Some of this sand was bulldozed into islands of artificial sand dunes out in these agricultural fields. While birding this area in the late spring-early summer of 1995, I located a small colony (six-to-eight pairs) of Least Terns in one of these artificial sand dune areas. I was able to locate three nests, with from one-to-three eggs per nest in early June. Unfortunately when I returned in a few weeks, the landowner had planted sorghum in the exact area of the colony, for the fall-winter goose-hunting season. I actually found tractor tire tracks across two of the "nests" and eggs I had found earlier. Only one or two adults were still flying around the area. Other observers located a few adults and at least two young in the same general area later in July (Kleen 1996).

A more interesting find occurred on 20 June 2001, and may represent the first non-traditional nesting attempt by Least Terns at a truly "inland" nesting location in Illinois. After conducting a breeding bird survey just below a small levee, which encircles an area of artificial ponds and grassland area created by the Illinois Power Company at their Baldwin Lake Power Plant, I decided to check the waterfowl there. While scanning through a flock of Canada Geese (*Branta canadensis*) and Mallards (*Anas platyrhynchos*), I noticed several small white birds sitting in some of the flat, open areas of fly-ash, some near the edge of the water of the large pond, and others back in toward the drier fly-ash slurry. To my surprise, I counted a minimum of ten Least Terns, all of which appeared to be paired. They were sitting side by side in scattered pairs. Occasionally, a tern arose and flew in a northerly or north-northeasterly direction across the maze of small, artificial wetlands, and continued to the large, man-made cooling lake about a half mile away. A few returned with very small minnows, to where their apparent mates were sitting. It was rather hot by the time I left the area, and I did not see several of the sitting birds fly or otherwise leave their positions during the hour or so I observed them. Unfortunately my work schedule precluded my returning to the site for a follow-up to verify nesting.

The Baldwin Lake location is at least 18 to 19 miles from the Mississippi (although it is within one mile or so from a major tributary, the Kaskaskia River), and is much farther than that from any known or regular nesting colony on the Mississippi River, the closest being the Grand Tower colony, at least 55 miles to the south-southwest. If the birds were indeed nesting, this would be the first record of Least Terns nesting on an "artificial," man-made substrate in Illinois. However, Least Terns have been documented nesting on very similar fly-ash ponds in Iowa owned by the Iowa Power and Light Co. (Dinsmore et al. 1993). They have nested every year except one between 1984 through at least 1993, with an average of about 11 pairs present each year. Interestingly, a Least Tern was reported from the Baldwin Lake area on 21 June 1980 (Kleen 1980), and two were noted at Kaskaskia State Park (the area along the Kaskaskia River just west, northwest, and southwest of Baldwin Lake) for more than two weeks in July 1976 (Kleen 1976). Anoth-

er Least Tern was reported from Newton Lake, another power plant lake with fly-ash deposits on 15 June 1998 (Kleen 1999). The largest (only?) regular nesting colony in Indiana is at the Cinergy Gibson Generating Station in southwestern Indiana, less than 1 km from the Wabash River, and just across the Wabash River from Wabash County, Illinois. Initially, the birds began (and continue) to nest there on a long, narrow 3.4-km limestone rip-rap dike. However, as that population increased from 1 to 63 nests, the birds spread out from the dike, to include the fly-ash areas near the lake and have numbered between 3 and 18 nests in these areas between 1993-1998 (Castrale et al. 1999). Interestingly, this area experienced a massive increase in nesting pairs beginning in 1993, when there was massive flooding in the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. These birds probably wandered up the Ohio and Wabash Rivers until the appropriate habitat at the Cinergy power plant was located (Castrale et al. 1999). Several Least Terns banded along the Mississippi River on islands between Illinois and Missouri have turned up at Gibson Lake.

Such nesting attempts likely resulted from prolonged flooding of the birds' normal breeding colony sites along the Mississippi. Both Massey and Fancher (1989) studying California subspecies and Boyd (1993) studying interior *athalassos* subspecies in Kansas and Oklahoma found that this tern exhibits group adherence when forced to move and re-nest in areas other than the historical nesting area, sometimes moving as a group to another location. Boyd also showed that the interior subspecies does show strong site tenacity, but has the flexibility to move if conditions warrant.

Other man-made areas Least Terns have utilized include dredge spoil islands, parking lots, roof tops, old road beds, sand pits, and other artificial sites with sand or gravel substrates (Boyd 1993, Johnson and Castrale 1993, Kirsch 1993, Wilson et al. 1993, Thompson et al. 1997). Breeding success on artificial nesting habitats has been higher than on many recent nesting studies in natural tern nesting sites (Kirsh and Lingle 1993, Castrale et al. 1999). Any Least Terns seen in or near such areas in future Illinois sightings should be followed up with repeat visits to the location of the sighting as well as to locations nearby that might meet some of the above descriptions. Although there has been some limited surveying of Least Tern colonies the last several years in Illinois by Department of Natural Resources staff, no systematic study of specific breeding parameters has been made. As many sites that were studied have experienced low breeding success due to predation, flooding, and human disturbance, it is time that more be done to help protect this species before it goes the way of the Piping Plover in Illinois (currently no known breeding pairs and effectively extirpated from the state), a species this tern still shares its favored breeding habitat with in the relatively few areas of suitable natural habitat that remain in this subspecies' interior range.

Literature Cited

Bohlen, H.D. 1989. The birds of Illinois. Indiana University Press, Bloomington. 221 pp.

Boyd, R.L. 1993. Site tenacity, philopatry, longevity, and population trends of Least Terns in Kansas and northwestern Oklahoma. Pp 196-205 in Proceedings. Missouri River and its tributaries: Piping Plover and Least Tern Symposium (K.F. Higgins, and M.R. Brashier, eds.). South Dakota State Univ., Brookings. 205 pp.

Castrale, J.S., C.E. Mills, and T. Hayes. 1999. Growth of the Least Tern population at Gibson Lake, Indiana. Indiana Audubon Quarterly 77: 150-158.

Dinsmore, S.J., J.J. Dinsmore, and D.L. Howell. 1993. Least Terns nesting on fly-ash deposits. Pp 103-107 in Proceedings. Missouri River and its tributaries: Piping Plover and Least Tern Symposium (K.F. Higgins, and M.R. Brashier, eds.). South Dakota State University, Brookings. 205 pp.

Endangered Species Protection Board. 1999. Checklist of endangered and threatened animals and plants of Illinois. State of Illinois. 20 pp.

Hardy, J. 1957. The least tern in the Mississippi Valley. Michigan State University Biological Series 1: 3-60.

Johnson, R.R., and J.S. Castrale. 1993. Management of breeding interior Least Terns in Indiana. Proceedings of the Indiana Academy of Science. 102: 59-65.

Kirsch, E.M. 1993. Habitat selection of Least Terns on the lower Platte River, Nebraska.Pp 108 in Proceedings. Missouri River and its tributaries: Piping Plover and Least Tern Symposium (K.F. Higgins, and M.R. Brashier, eds.). South Dakota State University, Brookings. 205 pp.

Kirsch, E.M., and G.R. Lingle. 1993. Habitat use and nesting success of Least Terns along the Platte River, Nebraska. Pp 73 in Proceedings. Missouri River and its tributaries: Piping Plover and Least Tern Symposium (K.F. Higgins, and M.R. Brashier, eds.). South Dakota State University, Brookings. 205 pp.

Kleen, V.M. 1976. 1976 breeding season. I.D.O.C. Seasonal Report No.10: 5 (mimeographed).

_____ 1980. 1980 breeding season. I.D.O.C. Seasonal Report No. 26: 7.

_____ 1996. Field Notes: The 1995 breeding season report. Meadowlark 5: 31.

_____ 1997. Field Notes: The 1996 breeding season report. Meadowlark 6: 33.

_____ 1999. Field Notes: The 1998 breeding season report. Meadowlark 8: 33.

Kruse, C., J. Dinan, B. Dirks, K.F. Higgins, and M. Schwalbach. 1993. Effects of predation on interior Least Terns and Piping Plovers along the Missouri River in South Dakota and what's being done about it. In Proceedings. Missouri River and its tributaries: Piping Plover and Least Tern Symposium (K.F. Higgins, and M.R. Brashier, eds.). South Dakota University, Brookings. 205 pp.

Lingle, G.R. Causes of nest failure and mortality of Least Terns and Piping Plovers along the central Platte River. In Proceedings. Missouri River and its tributaries: Piping Plover and Least Tern Symposium (K.F. Higgins, and M.R. Brashier, eds.). South Dakota University, Brookings. 205 pp.

Massey, B.W., and J.M. Fancher. 1989. Renesting by California Least Terns. Journal of Field Ornithology 60: 350-357.

Robinson, W.D. 1996. Southern Illinois Birds. Southern Illinois University Press, Carbondale. 432 pp.

Thompson, B.C., J.A. Jackson, J.Burger, L.A. Hill, E.M. Kirsch, and J.L. Atwood. 1997. Least Tern (*Sterna antillarum*). In The Birds of North America, No. 290 (A.Poole and F. Gill, eds.). The Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, PA, and The American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.

Wilson, E.C., W.A Hubert, and S.H. Anderson. 1993. Foraging and diet of Least Terns nesting at sand pits in the central Platte Valley, Nebraska. Pp 142 in Proceedings. Missouri River and its tributaries: Piping Plover and Least Tern Symposium (K.F. Higgins, and M.R. Brashier, eds.). South Dakota State University, Brookings. 205 pp.

Steven D. Bailey, CTAP Ornithologist, Illinois Natural History Survey, 607 E. Peabody Dr., Champaign, Illinois 61820; sdbailey@mail.inhs.uiuc.edu.

Green-tailed Towhee in Forest Park — State's Ninth Record

by Robert Morgan

A Green-tailed Towhee (*Pipilo chlorurus*) was discovered 12 October 2001 at 10 a.m. at Concordia Cemetery, Forest Park, IL. It was a good day for sparrows at the cemetery. Nine other species were present, the commonest being Dark-eyed Junco (*Junco hyemalis*) (50), White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*) (20), and White-throated Sparrow (*Z. albicollis*) (20). The sparrows were concentrated in a field at the cemetery's northwestern edge bordered by the Des Plaines River. This field contains piles of old logs and tree stumps, mounds of earth covered in weeds, and brush piles.

While I was checking through the many sparrows, I noticed a "green" sparrow digging on the ground for seeds. It was on a large earth mound covered in many species of weeds, especially common being lamb's quarters (*Chenopodium album*) and foxtail, probably *Setaria viridis*.

When the bird hopped up off the ground and perched in the weeds, I identified it as a Green-tailed Towhee and noted the following details: It was slightly larger than the nearby White-crowned and White-throated Sparrows, and it had a long, green tail. Most noticeable was the bright rufous crown and striking face pattern. Seen head on, the bird showed a white, diamond-shaped throat and chin bordered by a dark malar stripe, outside of which was a white sub-moustachial stripe. In addition there was a white supraloral area. The rest of the underparts were mostly gray on the breast, changing to white on the belly. Upperparts were olive-green with some very fine dark streaks on the mantle. Wings and tail were green, narrowly edged yellow, and there was a pale spot at the carpal. Bill was dark and legs gray.

The towhee moved between the earthen mound, where it was actively feeding, and the log pile, where it seemed to go for safety. The bird was observed in good light down to 30 feet for about 45 minutes at the initial sighting.

Several times, the towhee called softly "may eep" and, when alarmed, raised its crest feathers and flicked its tail from side to side. The bird gives a tseeee call (see Dobbs et al 1998), which helped observers relocate the towhee when it had seemingly disappeared.

I left the towhee after about 45 minutes and phoned it in to the hotline and got a message on IBET. Many observers came to see the bird and it was still present at 5 p.m. when the cemetery closes. Unfortunately the bird was not relocated 13 October, but was apparently seen again by a few observers 14 October. No one reported seeing the bird after that.

Green-tailed Towhee. 12 October 2001. Forest Park, Cook County. Photo by Jerry Kumery.

This bird represents the ninth record of Green-tailed Towhee for Illinois. The rusty-capped western sparrow is normally associated with dense shrubs, dense montane chaparral, on dry slopes, in higher valleys and foothills (Rising 1996). The bird is casual north to northwestern Washington, British Colombia, and Saskatchewan, usually in late spring, and also casual east, mainly in winter, to southwestern Quebec and Nova Scotia, and south across central and eastern United States to the Gulf of Mexico, with records for at least 22 U.S. states east of its range. Winter records also exist for Cuba (Dobbs et al 1998).

The last Green-tailed Towhee observed in Illinois was 20-21 May 1996 in a Poplar Grove backyard in Boone County. The towhee, photographed by Dan Williams 21 May 1996, was discovered by Arlene Brei that same day as she looked through the pouring rain in her backyard and saw what she thought was a weird kind of thrush. The next day, Brei awoke at 7:15 a.m. to a strange song she had never heard before. It was clear and dry; she found the picture of the towhee in her father's 1923 edition of Chester Reed's Land Birds East of the Rockies (Williamson 1996).

Fourteen birders saw this bird, Illinois' eighth record of Green-tailed Towhee. Three previous records were from spring, four were from winter (Bohlen 1989).

Literature Cited

Bohlen, H. D. 1989. The birds of Illinois. Indiana University Press, Bloomington, IN. 221 pp.

Dobbs, R.C., P.R. Martin, and T.E. Martin. 1988.Green-tailed Towhee. (Pipilo Chlorus). In The Birds of North America, No. 368 (A. Poole and F. Gill, eds.). The Birds of North America, Inc. Philadelphia, PA.

Rising, J.D. 1996. The Sparrows of the United States and Canada. Academic Press. Toronto, CN. 365 pp.

Williamson, C. 1996. Illinois' incredible 1996 spring migration. Meadowlark 5:129-132.

Robert Morgan, 32 Lathrop, River Forest, IL 60305

Eighth Report of the Illinois Ornithological Records Committee

by Douglas F. Stotz and David B. Johnson

Evaluations by the Illinois Ornithological Records Committee ("IORC," or "the Committee") are reported here for a total of 37 records, including 25 accepted records of 23 species, and 12 unaccepted records of 11 species. A total of 40 observers contributed descriptions or photographs documenting the records included in this report. Included herein are reviewed species evaluations from 2000, 2001, and 2002. The Committee is still reviewing some records during this period. If a photograph was published in *North American Birds* (a publication of the American Birding Association), *American Birds* or *Meadowlark*, an attempt has been made to reference these publications as evidence. Any errors of omission are the fault of the authors.

Format:

The format of this report follows the conventions used in the first through seventh reports of the Committee (Goetz and Robinson 1988; Goetz 1989; Goetz 1990; Johnson, Deaton and Clyne 1998; Johnson and Stotz 1999; Stotz and Johnson 2000, Stotz 2001). The records below are divided into two major groups: Accepted and Unaccepted. Each of these groups is then further divided into Review List Records and Other Records. The sequence of species conforms to that of the American Ornithologists' Union seventh checklist (1998) and its supplements.

An accepted record is entered with the locality (including the standard abbreviation for the county (see Stotz 2001), the date, and (in parentheses) the IORC record number (the first four characters of which give the year of the first observation), and the initials of the primary observer(s) who contributed specimens, descriptions, and/or photographs. Similar information is provided for unaccepted records, except the observers remain anonymous, and a brief explanation of why the record was not accepted is given. Photographic evidence is noted following a contributor's name by an asterisk (*); when the photographic evidence is known to be a videotape, a "v" is appended (*v); *p,v indicates both photographic and video evidence presented by the same contributor. Many contributing photographers also submitted written descriptions, a practice the Committee encourages. If the observer(s) who first discovered the bird submitted documentation, their initials are set off from the initials of other contributors by a semicolon. Initial observers who did not submit documentation are not always listed. For specimen records, a sharp (#) precedes an abbreviation for the institution holding the specimen, along with that institution's catalogue number of the specimen.

We have made an attempt to reference published photographs and brief accounts (such as seasonal highlights published in *Meadowlark*) by journal number and page. Articles are cited by author and date and are indexed in the list of references. Seasonal highlights in *Meadowlark* dealing with first state records are treated as articles.

Several rarities that were seen by several to many observers were documented by only one or two of these observers. The Committee would like to encourage all observers to document all the review list species they see. Documentation by multiple observers can provide additional evidence and support for the identity of rarities. Often records that have not been accepted suffer from incomplete information, a problem additional documentation by other observers could help overcome.

Information on the age and sex of the birds reported may be an opinion of the person(s) submitting the evidence and is not necessarily an accepted position of the Committee. All other remarks are the authors', although most of the information comes from the Committee files which are now stored at Chicago, Illinois, in the Bird Division of the Field Museum.

In several cases there are discrepancies between the details presented here vs. other published sources, especially regarding dates of occurrence. The data in this report provide the Committee's best assessment of all available information. We have not generally commented on records that are published elsewhere with more limited data than contained here, but we have made explicit note of apparent errors in published data. The Committee accepts responsibility for any inaccuracies or misrepresentations of information herein. Errors that come to our attention will be published as corrigenda in a future IORC report.

Abbreviations

References to seasonal reports in the journals *Illinois Birds and Birding*; *Meadowlark: A Journal of Illinois Birds*; *American Birds*; and

Abbreviations: References to seasonal reports in the journals *Illinois Birds and Birding*; *Meadowlark, A Journal of Illinois Birds*; *American Birds*; *Field Notes*; and *North American Birds* are abbreviated by IBB, MJIB, AB, FN, and NAB, respectively, followed by volume and page numbers; note that the first two issues of MJIB (Volume 1, Numbers 1 and 2) were paginated separately, not sequentially within that volume, and the journal number is included for those two issues. Months are abbreviated by their first three letters.

County abbreviations largely follow those adopted in Johnson, Deaton and Clyne (1998). The 102 Illinois counties and their abbreviations are as follows:

Adams = ADA
Alexander = ALE
Bond = BON
Boone = BOO
Brown = BRO
Bureau = BUR
Calhoun = CAL
Carroll = CAR
Cass = CAS
Champaign = CHA
Christian = CHR
Clark = CLR
Clay = CLY
Clinton = CLI
Coles = COL
Cook = COO
Crawford = CRA
Cumberland = CUM
De Kalb = DEK
De Witt = DEW
Douglas = DOU
Du Page = DUP
Edgar = EDG
Edwards = EDW
Effingham = EFF
Fayette = FAY
Ford = FOR
Franklin = FRA
Fulton = FUL
Gallatin = GAL
Greene = GRE
Grundy = GRU
Hamilton = HAM
Hancock = HAN
Hardin = HAR
Henderson = HND
Henry = HNR
Iroquois = IRO
Jackson = JAC
Jasper = JAS
Jefferson = JEF
Jersey = JER
Jo Davies = JOD
Johnson = JOH
Kane = KNE
Kankakee = KNK
Kendall = KEN
Knox = KNO
Lake = LAK
La Salle = LAS
Lawrence = LAW
Lee = LEE
Livingston = LIV
Logan = LOG
McDonough = McD
McHenry = McH
McLean = McL
Macon = MCN
Macoupin = MCP
Madison = MAD
Marion = MRN
Marshall = MRS
Mason = MSN
Massac = MSS
Menard = MEN
Mercer = MER
Monroe = MNR
Montgomery = MNT
Morgan = MOR
Moultrie = MOU
Ogle = OGL
Peoria = PEO
Perry = PER
Piatt = PIA
Pike = PIK
Pope = POP
Pulaski = PUL
Putnam = PUT
Randolph = RAN
Richland = RIC
Rock Island = ROC
St. Clair = SCL
Saline = SAL
Sangamon = SAN
Schuyler = SCH
Scott = SCO
Shelby = SHE
Stark = STA
Stephenson = STE
Tazewell = TAZ
Union = UNI
Vermilion = VER
Wabash = WAB
Warren = WAR
Washington = WAS
Wayne = WAY
White = WHT
Whiteside = WHS
Will = WLL
Williamson = WLM
Winnebago = WIN
Woodford = WOO.

Other abbreviations used throughout are:

AOU = American Ornithologists' Union
CA = Conservation Area
CAS = Chicago Academy of Sciences
CBC = Christmas Bird Count
Co. = County
Cos. = Counties
FMNH = Field Museum of Natural History (Chicago)
FP = Forest Preserve
GLNTC = Great Lakes Naval Training Center (LAK)
GLPSP = Goose Lake Prairie State Park (GRU)
IBSP = Illinois Beach State Park (LAK)
ISM = Illinois State Museum (Springfield)
NC = Nature Center
NF = National Forest
NWR = National Wildlife Refuge
SBC = Spring Bird Count
SP = State Park.

"Northern," "central," and "southern Illinois" refer to specific subsections of the state as first defined by Gault 1922; see also Bohlen 1978. The terms "region" and "regional" apply to the Middlewestern Prairie Region as used in FN and NAB and include Illinois as well as Iowa, Missouri, Indiana, and most of Ohio and Kentucky.

North American Birds are abbreviated by IBB, MJIB, AB, and NAB, respectively, followed by volume and page numbers. Months are abbreviated by their first three letters. County abbreviations follow those adopted in Johnson, Deaton, and Clyne (1998), and can be found in Stotz (2001). CBC indicates a record obtained on a Christmas Bird Count.

"Northern," "central," and "southern Illinois" refer to specific subsections of the state as first defined by Gault (1922); see also Bohlen (1978). The terms "region" and "regional" apply to the Middlewestern Prairie Region as used in "North American Birds" and include Illinois as well as Iowa, Missouri, Indiana, and most of Ohio and Kentucky.

Documentors: Steve Bailey, Michael Baum, Gerald Batsford, Frank Bennett, H. David Bohlen, Joan Bruckman, Scott Carpenter, Karin Cassel, Robert Chapel, Donald Dann, Randy Downing, Josh Engel, Carolyn Fields, Cathy Godfrey, Carol Haddon, Brad Harris, Scott Hickman, Nelda Hinckley, Trevor Hinckley, Robert Hughes, Kanae Hirabayashi, David Johnson, Peter Kasper, Dan Kassebaum, Jerry Kumery, Joan Lackenbacher, Keith McMullen, Joe Milosevich, Robert Morgan, Dennis Oehmke, Michael Retter, Brad Semel, Al Seppi, Leonard Stanley, Al Stokie, Joseph L. Suchecki, Janice Sweet, David Thomas, Geoffrey Williamson and Helen Wuestenfeld.

Membership

Current members of the IORC are: Steven D. Bailey, Robert T. Chapel, Robert D. Hughes, David B. Johnson (Vice-Secretary), Dan M. Kassebaum, Keith A. McMullen and Douglas F. Stotz (Secretary). Alternates on the Committee are: Richard Biss, Robert E. Fisher, Joe B. Milosevich and David E. Willard.

Review List

As in past reports, the Review

List is provided to indicate those birds the observer might encounter that the Committee is most interested in reviewing. These are species that, in general, average four or fewer records per year in the state, or which are extremely rare in all but a few counties in the state. The current review list was approved at the 8 Aug 1999 Committee meeting. The IORC requests and welcomes evidence concerning all records for the species listed on the review list on the IOS/IORC website: http://www.illinoisbirds.org/ iorc.html. In addition, any species not listed in the checklist of Illinois state birds (IORC 1999) should be documented. Documentation of regular species may be appropriate when they occur out of season, i.e., exceptionally early arrival dates or late departure dates for migratory species. All first state nesting records should also be documented. Exceptional high counts of species may also merit documentation.

Acknowledgements

This report is made possible by the thoughtful, careful, and timely review by all Committee members both past and current, and by the support of Illinois birders and institutions that contributed evidence of Illinois birds by specimens, documentation, photographs, and/or videotapes. Special thanks go to David Willard (Field Museum) for providing access to museum specimens. Thanks to committee member Paul R. Clyne for a final review of this report.

ACCEPTED RECORDS — Review List Records Accepted (22 records of 20 species)

Pacific Loon (*Gavia pacifica*) One at Clinton Lake DEW on 11 Nov (2001.047; RC).

Anhinga *(Anhinga anhinga)* One male at Pere Marquette State Park JER on 19 May (2001.032 JLS; BH, JB, CG).

Tricolored Heron (*Egretta tricolor*) One at Lincoln Park, Chicago COO on 23 Apr (2001.005; RH; KH*).

Brant *(Branta bernicla)* One at Montrose Point, Chicago COO on 27 Sep (2001.041; GW); one at Carlyle Lake FAY on 19 to 20 Oct (2001.054; ASe*, KM). The Montrose bird was of the dark-bellied west coast form nigricans (formerly considered a distinct species, "Black Brant"). Only two previous records from Illinois are of this form.

Harlequin Duck (*Histronicus histronicus*) One male at Heidecke Lake GRU on 29 Dec (2001.051; JM). Photographs were apparently obtained of this bird, but the Committee has not seen them. This bird was seen on the 2001 Morris-Wilmington CBC.

Snowy Plover *(Charadrius alexandrinus)* One at Grassy Slough Preserve JOH on 28 Apr to 2 May (2001.008; DK*, KM, FB). This is only the fourth record of this species for Illinois. For a complete account see Kassebaum (2001). A photo appears in MJIB: 10:143.

Whimbrel *(Numenius phaeopus)* One at Carlyle Lake FAY on 27 May (2000.082, ASe*, DK); one at Carlyle Lake CLI on 27 May (2001.016; DK*). This species appears to be regular at Carlyle Lake in small numbers. Elsewhere downstate it remains extremely rare.

Curlew Sandpiper *(Calidris ferruginea)* One breeding-plumaged bird at Great Lakes Naval Training Center LAK on 10 to 13 Jun (2001.019; SC*, CF*, KH*, DJ*pv, DD, BH). For an account see Erickson (2001). Photos appear in NAB 55:439 and in MJIB 10:144.

Parasitic Jaeger *(Stercorarius parasiticus)* One juvenile at Lake Chautauqua MSN on 10 Sep to 4 Oct (2000.081; DO*). A photo (photo B) appears in MJIB 10: 96 and 10:142 as a jaeger photo quiz bird.

Long-tailed Jaeger *(Ster-corarius longicaudus)* One juvenile at Carlyle Lake CLI on 21 Sep (2001.034; DK). This is the third accepted record for this species in the state (Stotz 2001).

California Gull (*Larus californicus*) One adult at Waukegan Beach LAK on 18 Nov (2001. 059: CF*). This is the first record for Lake County.

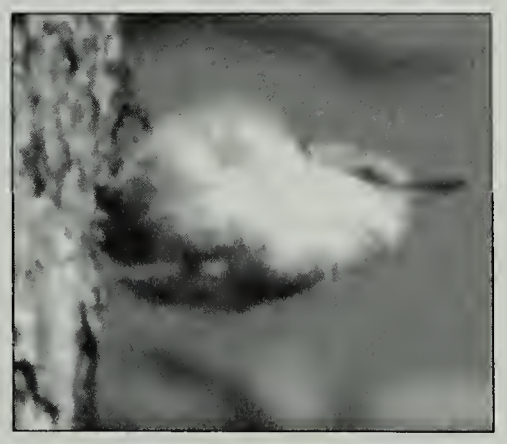
Say's Phoebe. 11 May 2001. Montrose Point in Chicago, Cook County. Photo by Kanae Hirabayashi.

Arctic Tern (*Sterna paradisaea*) One adult, apparently a male, at Great Lakes Naval Training Center LAK on 19 May through 31 Jul (2001.020; RH, HDB; CF*, KH*, DJ*pv, SH). The bird identified by Robert D. Hughes on 19 May was deemed by the Committee to be the same individual identified on 14 Jun by H. David Bohlen and seen regularly thereafter. See Johnson (2002) for full details on this record.

Eurasian Collared-Dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*) One at Montrose Point, Chicago COO on 15 Sep (2001.038; GW).

White-winged Dove (*Zenaida asiatica*) One at Penfield CHA on 16-17 Apr (2001.007; JL*). Fifth record for Illinois.

Say's Phoebe *(Sayornis saya)* One at Montrose, Chicago COO on 11 May (2001.014; RH; KH*). A photo appears in MJIB 10:160. Ninth Illinois record, and only the second for spring, excluding one record pending review from Mar 2000.



Brown-headed Nuthatch. 13 July 2001. Illinois Beach State Park, Lake County. Photo by Brad Semel.

Brown-headed Nuthatch *(Sitta pusilla)* One at Illinois Beach S.P. LAK on 11 Jul (2001.022; BS*; DJ*pv, GW, recording) to 6 Apr 2002. A first con-

firmed state record. This was another stunning vagrant from the southern U.S. pine woods, found at the same site occupied by a Red-cockaded Woodpecker in summer/ fall of 2000 (Sweet 2001). A photo is published in color in NAB 55:505 and in black and white in Semel (2001); a different photo appears in the 102nd Christmas Bird Count issue, AB: 69. This was a first Illinois wintering record for the species and a new addition to the Illinois Christmas Bird Count species list. In addition, this individual's occurrence spanned a full four seasons in Illinois. For a complete account, see Semel (2001). See photo in this report.

Townsend's Solitaire *(Myadestes townsendi)* One at Crabtree Nature Center COO on 17 Dec (2001.048; GB). This bird was seen on the 2001 Barrington CBC.

Varied Thrush *(Ixoreus naevius)* One at Congerville WOO 3 Jan to 3 Feb (2001.024; RC, DO*). A photo appears in MJIB 10:118.

Green-tailed Towhee *(Pipilo chlorurus)* One at Forest Park COO on 12 Oct (2001.056; RM, GW, JK*). See article and photo in this issue.

Painted Bunting *(Passerina ciris)* One male at East St. Louis STC on 10 May to 6 Aug (2001.013; DK*). At least two males and a female were present at this site, where the species nested in 2000 (Kassebaum 2001).

OTHER ACCEPTED RECORDS — (3 records of 3 species)

Red-necked Grebe *(Podiceps grisigena)* One at Crab Orchard Lake WLM on 15 Dec (2001.052; NH, TH). This bird was seen on the 2001 Crab Orchard CBC.

Least Tern *(Sterna antillarum)* One adult at Great Lakes Naval Training Center LAK on 27 Jun (2001.021, DJ*).

Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*) One male near Galena JOD on 12-29 Dec (2001.050; RD*). This bird, coming to a feeder, was recorded on the Schapville CBC.

UNACCEPTED RECORDS — Review List Records Unaccepted (9 records of 8 species)

Ferruginous Hawk *(Buteo regalis)* One near Wataga KNO on 14 Apr (2001.030); one at the Chicago Botanic Garden, Glencoe COO on 4 Sep (2001.046). Both of these records were considered by the majority of the Committee to likely represent pale Red-tailed Hawks, perhaps of the subspecies krideri. The Botanic Garden bird's tail pattern fits immature Red-tailed and not Ferruginous. Neither record noted the distinctive flight silhouette, compared with Red-tailed Hawk, nor the large pale patches on the upper wing (typical of Ferruginous Hawk), although both birds were seen in flight. There is only one accepted specimen record as well as four acceptable sight documentation records of this species for Illinois, and documentation will need to be very complete to establish further records. See Bohlen (1986) for an informative discussion on the Illinois status and identification pitfalls of this species.

Heermann's Gull *(Larus heermanni)* One on the Lake Michigan lakefront, Chicago COO on 28 Jun (2001.033). This bird was reported as a first-year Heermann's Gull. It was clearly a very dark gull, associating with Ring-billed Gulls. The Committee felt that the possibility of a melanistic or oiled Ring-billed Gull had not been fully discussed and eliminated. Additionally, the bill was described as yellow with a black tip. Heermann's Gulls typically have a decidedly fleshy tone to the pale part of the bill. The description did not directly compare size and proportions with Ring-billed Gull. Finally, the date of the observation troubled most of the Committee. In late June, this species is just dispersing from its breeding islands in northwestern Mexico along the Pacific Coast. Nearly all vagrant records of this species inland in California and the western states are later in the fall, mainly in October and November. A first-year bird on the Great Lakes in late June thus does not match this species' known patterns of vagrancy.

Common Raven *(Corvus corax)* One at Lyons Woods, Waukegan LAK on 1 Jan (2002.001). The majority of the Committee thought that this bird could have been a Common Raven, but the briefness of the observation, the fact that the bird did not call, and the fact that there have been several recent records of clearly escaped, exotic corvids in the Chicago area, led the Committee to not accept this record. There are no clear Illinois records of Common Ravens since the 1950s (Bohlen 1987), but several recent undocumented reports and an expanding range in Wisconsin suggest that Illinois observers should be on the lookout for this species and be prepared to carefully document it.

Martin, sp? (non-Purple) *(Progne, sp?)* One female-plumaged bird near Colfax McL on 19 Aug (2001.040). A martin with entirely dark upperparts and a strongly white unmarked abdomen was observed in flight for about ten minutes. The majority of the Committee were not convinced that views of a flying bird were sufficient to exclude variation within Purple Martin. Despite the fact that this record was not accepted by the Committee, Illinois observers should be aware that there are several species of Neotropical martins that have been recorded as vagrants in the United States, and should be considered as possibilities, especially in the fall. Because of identification difficulties, photographs at the very least will probably be necessary to secure the identity of vagrant martins.

Virginia's Warbler *(Vermivora virginiae)* One adult male at Urbana CHA on 15 Sep (2001.044). Virginia's Warbler continues to be a problematic species in Illinois. This record was not accepted by a majority of the Committee, who felt that the description was too incomplete to provide a first state record (one previous record remains under review). Problems with the description include the fact that the size and extent of the yellow patch on the breast were not described, and the back was described as gray (with no mention of the brown tones that are typical in fresh plumage in this species). The date is at the late edge of this species' typical migratory period in the west.

Yellow Grosbeak *(Pheucticus chrysopeplus)* One female-plumaged bird at Fermilab, Batavia DUP on 15 Dec (2001.049). The documenting observer did not have a com-

plete view of the bird, but the description suggested a female of either the Central American Yellow Grosbeak or the South American Yellow-bellied Grosbeak (Pheucticus chrysogaster). Either is very unlikely as a natural vagrant to Illinois, and this record was not accepted because of questions of origin. At least one Committee member found the description unsupportive, even at the superspecies level. The Yellow Grosbeak is a vagrant to the American Southwest, but records are concentrated in late spring and early summer. It is a common cagebird in Mexico.

Scott's Oriole *(Icterus parisorum)* One female-plumaged bird at Urbana CHA on 21-24 Oct (2001. 045). The majority of the Committee agreed that this bird was likely a Scott's Oriole. However, the two des-criptions provided were incomplete, with the back poorly des-cribed and no description of tail pattern. The descriptions of bill shape as "slender" or "thin" is not consistent with Scott's, which has a heavy bill compared to other Illinois orioles. Finally, the fact that both of the documenting observers presented their observations as "probably" a Scott's Oriole made Committee members hesitant to endorse a specific identification. Scott's Oriole is a very rare vagrant to the eastern U.S. and is known in Illinois from only one previous record (Sprout 2001, Stotz 2001).

Bachman's Sparrow *(Aimophila aestivalis)* one at Jerseyville JER on 5 May (2001.028). The Committee felt that the bird described was not a Bachman's Sparrow. None of the field marks of a Bachman's Sparrow were noted, and the overall color tone described seemed too gray for Bachman's Sparrow. Additionally, the des-cription of the voice did not match that of Bachman's Sparrow.

OTHER UNACCEPTED RECORDS — (3 records of 3 species)

Caspian Tern *(Sterna caspia)* One at Rend Lake FRA on 15 Dec (2001.053). A very brief description, with no mention of the bright red bill of this species, made this report unacceptable to the Committee.

Black-capped Chickadee *(Poecile atricapillus)* One adult at Carbondale JAC on 19 to 22 Jan (2001.025). The Committee felt that this bird was incompletely described, and Carolina Chickadee could not be ruled out, despite the fact that the observer was clearly familiar with the differences between the species.

"Sutton's" Warbler *(Dendroica dominica x Parula americana)* One at Hazlet State Park CLI on 15 Sep (2001.035). The bird was described as similar to Northern Parula, but with more extensive yellow on the underparts and a black auricular patch. The Committee felt that, in the absence of a white supercilium (typical of this hybrid combination), the description indicated an aberrant Northern Parula more than a "Sutton's" Warbler.

ADDENDUM

Eurasian Wigeon *(Anas penelope)* In the 7th report, a record from Chain O' Lakes State Park LAK in Mar 2000 (IORC no. 2000.021) was accepted based on written documentation (Stotz 2001). The Committee has subsequently reviewed and accepted video evidence of the record (JE*v). See Solum (2000).

Literature Cited

See page 63 for journal abbreviations.

American Ornithologists' Union. 1998. Check-list of North American birds, seventh edition. Washington, D.C.: American Ornithologists' Union.

Bohlen, H. D. 1986. The status of the Ferruginous Hawk in Illinois. IBB 2:40-41.

_____ 1989. The birds of Illinois. Illinois University Press, Bloomington, IN. 221 pp.

Erickson, R. 2001. Curlew Sandpiper in Lake County. MJIB 10:144-145.

Goetz, R. E. 1989. Second report of the IORC. IBB 5:3-10.

_____. 1990. Third report of the IORC. IBB 6:9-14.

_____ and J. C. Robinson. 1988. First report of the Illinois Ornithological Records Committee.IBB 4:57-63.

Johnson, D. B. 2002. Seventh Illinois Arctic Tern record and attempted breeding with a Common Tern in Lake County, with a summary of regional records and notes on identification. MJIB 11:12-16.

Johnson, D. B., P. R. Clyne, and M. F. Deaton. 1998. Fourth report of the IL Ornithological Records Comm. MJIB 7:50-65.

Johnson, D. B., and D. F. Stotz. 1999. Fifth report of the Illinois Ornithological Records Committee. MJIB 8:53-62.

Kassebaum, D. 2001. First Illinois nesting record for Painted Bunting *(Passerina ciris)*. MJIB 10:2-4.

_____ 2001. The big day that almost wasn't: fourth Snowy Plover record for Illinois. MJIB 10: 143-144.

Semel, B. 2001. First Illinois record of the Brown-headed Nuthatch. MJIB 10: 122-123.

Solum, J. 2000. Eurasian Wigeon *(Anas penelope)* at Chain O' Lakes State Park. MJIB 9:137-138.

Sprout, P. 2000. A remarkable first Illinois record: Scott's Oriole *(Icterus parisorum)*. MJIB 9:91-93.

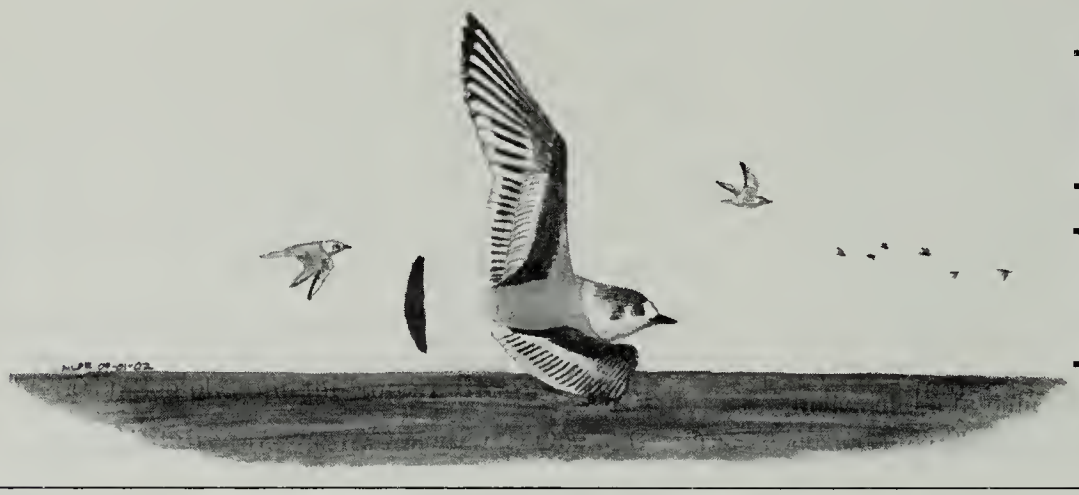
Stotz, D. F., and D. B. Johnson. 2000. Sixth report of the Illinois Ornithological Records Committee. MJIB 9: 50-55.

Stotz, D. F. 2001. Seventh report of the IORC. MJIB 10:52-58.

Sweet, P. W. 2001. Illinois' first Red-cockaded Woodpecker. MJIB 10:42-45.

Douglas Stotz, Conservation Ecologist/Ornithologist, Environmental and Conservation Programs, Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 S. Lake Shore Dr., Chicago, IL 60605; stotz@fmnh.org

David B. Johnson, 504 Crown Point Drive, Buffalo Grove, IL 60089; djohnsonda@attbi.com



Little Gull drawing by Michael L.P. Retter

Field Notes

The 2001 Fall Season

by Robert T. Chapel

Illinois remained dry throughout the 2001 breeding season, although northeastern Illinois was wetter than normal in August. Normal to wetter than normal conditions prevailed the rest of fall, which was atypically warm, although a brief cool period in late October cleared many late lingering insectivores including Chimney Swifts. November was the third warmest on record. Birds that did not exit in late October lingered throughout the season. Typical November migration (including Sandhill Cranes, loons, and waterfowl) extended indefinitely, with a number of species lingering in good numbers into a mild early December.

The few rarities were fleeting, the most notable being two juvenile WOOD STORKs, including one rescued from a suburban Lombard yard (see article in this issue). The bird died in rehabilitation and the specimen is at Chicago's Field Museum. A LONG-TAILED JAEGER at Carlyle Lake, a third state record, remained one day and disappeared before the IOS field trip there. A GREEN-TAILED TOWHEE delighted many birders in Forest Park for just a few days. A BROWN-HEADED NUTHATCH, last summer's most outstanding bird, continued to delight viewers, thanks to the cooperation of the Illinois Beach State Park staff. Also continuing to delight birders were the PAINTED BUNTINGS in East St. Louis. Finally, an intriguing sighting by multiple observers was a *Petrochelidon* swallow, thought to be a CAVE SWALLOW. If accepted by the Illinois Ornithological Records Committee, the swallow would be a first state record. Several single-observer sightings also await IORC review.

Loons - Pelicans: Scarce in fall 2000, Common Loons appeared in only slightly below normal numbers in fall 2001. They lingered very late into the season, with many still being seen in December. Red-throated and Pacific Loons (2 records) appeared in typical numbers. Horned Grebes were scarcer than usual, while Pied-billed Grebes were in normal numbers. There were only two reports of Western Grebes and one of Red-necked Grebe. American White Pelicans again appeared in great numbers, although the maximum counts in any one locale were lower compared with recent years. It may be that Carlyle Lake has attracted some of the pelicans from the Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge.

Herons - Waterfowl: There were normal numbers of herons, but no ibises reported, which is now unusual. Only a single Tricolored Heron was found. The WOOD STORKs were an extraordinary find in northern Illinois. The hawk watch at Illinois Beach State Park recorded a record single day 195 Turkey Vultures. Waterfowl migration for dabbling ducks was normal. However, the late dabbling ducks did not arrive in numbers by the end of the period, nor had the peak of goose migration occurred. Perhaps indicative of the mild weather, 450 Wood Ducks were found on 18 November at Arcola, well past the usual peak of migration for this species. A record single-site count of 583 Tundra Swans was recorded at Villa Park 19 November.

Hawks - Cranes: Illinois Beach S.P. hawk watchers recorded a very good season for many species. Notable totals were single-day high counts of 66 Ospreys (10 September) and 101 Northern Harriers (26 October). Northern Goshawks arrived early in northeastern and east-central Illinois, but there were not many reports. There were six reports of Golden Eagles. Rails were scarce this fall. However, Sandhill Cranes put on quite a show in northeastern Illinois, particularly on 19 November. A single-day high count of **17,351** Sandhill Cranes was obtained at Villa Park, and 3,200 were found in Du Page County the same day. Sandhill migration continued into December. With the mild weather, one wonders if some of these birds were trying to winter locally.

Shorebirds - Terns: Illinois' traditional hotspot for fall shorebirds, Lake Chautauqua, started off well, with extensive mudflats due to low water levels in late summer. Unfortunately, vegetation quickly grew, obscuring the lake for observation of shorebirds during the peak of migration. Luckily, Carlyle Lake had excellent shorebird habitat, allowing downstate birders to get their shorebirding fix. Several northeastern Illinois locations also produced shorebirds, although access to some was limited

after the attack on September 11. All of the regular shorebirds were found this fall, although, disturbingly, only a single Piping Plover was reported. Wilson's Phalaropes were scarce this fall, but Red-necked Phalaropes made up for it with several even showing up in northeastern Illinois, where they are traditionally scarce. The identity of phalaropes seen far out on lakes continues to cause confusion, even among the most experienced birders. One found on the IOS field trip to Carlyle Lake proved to be a Red-necked Phalarope when closely examined from boats. An undocumented phalarope from that lake was reported as a Red Phalarope The few jaegers reported included a Long-tailed Jaeger from Carlyle Lake and two not identified to species. None were reported from Lake Michigan, although some observers may not have reported them if they could not identify them to species, or may have concentrated their efforts at Indiana's jaeger hotspots. A few winter gulls showed up, but without real winter weather, there was not a big push. Two Little Gulls, a California Gull, 5 Sabine's Gulls, and a Black-legged Kittiwake were all found.

Doves - Woodpeckers: **Eurasian Collared-Doves** were reported in now-normal numbers in southern Illinois. Black-billed Cuckoos appeared to be not as scarce as in the past few years, though still not very common. Chimney Swifts lingered late and in large numbers, including 150 seen in Urbana 24 October. Unlike past years, no unusual hummingbirds were reported.

Passerines: Passerine migration was spotty. There were very good numbers of migrants in some areas but not in others. Scissor-tailed Flycatchers were reported from two locations and Western Kingbirds from three locations (including their breeding grounds in East St. Louis). Two Northern Shrikes were found in November. Both kinglets had good migrations, with an outstanding but brief migration in east-central Illinois for Golden-crowned Kinglets. East-central Illinois had one of its best movements of thrushes, yet they were very scarce in southwestern Illinois. Warbler migration was mixed, although Magnolia Warblers, Yellow-rumped Warblers, and American Redstarts appeared in much above normal numbers, especially in the eastern half of the state. The always desired Black-throated Blue Warbler was found consistently, and was more prevalent than usual downstate. Sparrows appeared in excellent numbers, although no observers were able to report single-day varieties comparable with last year. A number of Harris's Sparrows were found this fall. The only Smith's Longspur report was from Prairie Ridge State Natural Area. The mild weather produced some late records, including a late flock of 6 Scarlet Tanagers 14 October in Urbana and a very late Chestnut-sided Warbler 24 October) in Du Page County and Red-eyed Vireo (4 November) in Chicago.

Irruptive Species: The first irruptive species encountered by most observers was Red-breasted Nuthatch. The first encounter was in Chicago's Jackson Park 24 August and there were excellent numbers throughout the state by mid-October. Purple Finches, not normally thought of as an irruptive species, appeared in very good numbers this fall, especially in east-central Illinois. Most of the regular "winter" finches were found, including a few Evening Grosbeaks, which have become increasingly hard to find in recent years. However, only Red Crossbills and Pine Siskins were widespread among the irruptive finches.

A special thanks is extended to all contributors to this report, who are listed here in full and by initials following each observation (observers are sequenced here by citation forms of initials): Cindy Alberico, Douglas Anderson, Mary Auer, Charlene Anchor (CAn), Frank Bennett, H. David Bohlen, Joan Bruchman, Nancy Bent, Richard Biss, Steve Bailey, Vic Berardi, Richard & Sigurd Bjorklund (R&SBj), David Currie, Jeff Chapman, Karin Cassel, Melinda Born-Chapman, Paul Clyne, Robert Chapel, Scott Carpenter, Donald R. Dann, Danny Diaz,

As a printing aid, the following abbreviations have been used throughout this report:

EA = Earliest arrival(s)	ad. = adult(s)	Co(s) = County (Counties)	IORCS = Eighth Report of theIORC (published in this issue)
MC = Maximum Count(s)	imm. = immature(s)	CA = Conservation Area	L = Lake
LD = Latest Departure)s)	* = documented record	FP = Forest Preserve	NWR = National Wildlife Refuge
	** = specimen record	IORC = Illinois Ornithological Records Committee	SP = State Park
	m.ob. = many observers		

Arcola	= Arcola (Douglas Co)	JP	= Chicago's Jackson Park and vicinity (Cook Co)
Carl.L	= Carlyle L (Clinton, Fayette and Bond Cos)	LCal	= Lake Calumet and vicinity (Cook Co)
Champn	= Champaign (Champaign Co)	Linc.P	= Lincoln P (Chicago, Cook Co)
Chau	= Chautauqua National Wildlife Refuge (Mason Co)	LShel	= Lake Shelbyville (Moultrie and Shelby Cos)
Chi	= Chicago (excluding lakefront areas under Linc.P, GrantP, JP)	M.Arb	= Morton Arboretum (Du Page Co)
Clin.L	= Clinton Lake (DeWitt Co)	Palos	= Palos area Forest Preserves, including Little Red School House Nature Center, Saganashkee Slough, etc. (sw. Cook Co)
EStL	= East St. Louis, Sauget and vicinity (St. Clair Co)	PrRdg	= Prairie Ridge State Natural Area (Jasper Co)
Fishhk	= Fishhook Wildlife Management Area (Moultrie Co)	Rend L	= Rend Lake (Franklin and Jefferson Cos)
GrantP	= Chicago's Grant Park and vicinity (south to McCormick Place) (Cook Co)	Rockford	= Rockford (Winnebago Co)
GrtLakes	= Great Lakes Naval Training Center (Lake Co)	Spfld	= Springfield (Sangamon Co)
Hennepin L	= Hennepin Lake Restoration Area (Putnam Co)	Urbana	= Urbana (Champaign Co)
HL	= Horseshoe Lake (Madison Co)	Wauk	= Waukegan (Lake Co)
IBSP	= Illinois Beach State Park (Lake Co)	Wilmette	= Wilmette (Cook Co)

A number in parentheses ( ) indicates the number of birds observed at a particular location or on a particular date. No number signifies single birds. Headings for species requiring IORC review appear in **CAPITALIZED, UNDERLINED, AND BOLDFACED** fonts. Noteworthy dates and sites of occurrence and remarkably high counts for the state as a whole or for particular regions of the state are **underlined** and **boldfaced**, and some further editorial remarks are **boldfaced**.

The 1996 DeLorme Illinois *Atlas & Gazetteer* has been used as a standard for spelling of most place names.

Glyn Dawson, Jeff Donaldson, Jon J. Duerr, Myrna Deaton, Sylvia Dawson, Tim Dever, John Durand (JDd), Carolyn Fields, Darlene Fiske, Karen Fisher, Matt Fraker, Robert Fisher, Sue Friscia, Urs Geiser, Brad Harris, Brian W. Herriott, Carol Haddon, Frank Holmes, Ian Hunt, Leroy Harrison, Scott Hickman, Dave Johnson, Janet Jokela, Dan Kassebaum, Jerry Kumery, Eric Lundquist, Greg Lambeth, James Landing, Bob Morgan, Carolyn Marsh, Cynthia & John McKee (C&JM), Dan Miller, Keith McMullen, Michael Miller, Rhonda Monroe, Robert Montgomery, Thomas May, Vince Moxon, Walter Marcisz, Helen Parker, Richard Palmer, Adam Reyburn, Elaine Regehr, Kevin Richmond, Phil Reyburn, Roger Reason, William Rowe, Albert Seppi, Alan F. Stokie, Brad Semal, Douglas F. Stotz, Darrell J. Shambaugh, Eric Secker, Jeff Sundberg, James O. Smith, Leonard Stanley, Paul Sweet, Wes Serafin, Janice Sweet (JSw), Craig Thayer, David Thomas, Bill Wengelewski, Christine Williamson, Dan Williams, Eric Walters, Gilbert P. Waldbauer, Geoffrey Williamson, Kenneth Wysocki, Mike Wallace, Robert Wiedenman, Sandy Woltman, Jane Zatta, and James P. Ziebol. Paul Clyne supplied most of the remarks on the historical significance of records, based almost entirely on Bohlen's 1989 *Birds of Illinois* and the subsequently published seasonal reports in the Illinois journals; data published elsewhere may have bearing on the validity of these remarks.

2001 Fall Notes

Red-throated Loon
EA: 0 Oct, Clin.L (RC). **MC**: 2 (imm.), IBSP, 3-4 Nov (SH, AFS, m.ob.). **LD**: 25 Nov, Clin.L (RC). **Others**: 10 Nov, Carl.L (WR), 11 Nov, Clin.L (RC).

PACIFIC LOON
EA: 11 Nov, Clin.L (*RC; IORC8). **LD**: 23 Nov (imm.), IBSP — latter record pending IORC review.

Common Loon
EA: 5 Oct, IBSP (AFS); 19 Oct, Carl.L (KM); 20 Oct, Clin.L (RC). **MC**: 35, Carl.L, 3 Nov (DK), 30, Clin.L, 17 Nov (RC et al.). **LD**: 3 Dec (12), Clin.L (RC); 2 Dec (2), JP (PC).

Pied-billed Grebe
EA: 26 Jul (breeding?), Red Hills SP (LH); 1 Sep, Eggers Woods FP (Cook Co) (CM); 22 Sep (6), Carl.L (DK). **MC**: 65, HL, 22 Oct (KM); 50, Nelson L Marsh (Kane Co), 20 Oct (UG); 38, Hennepin L, 31 Oct (DFS). **LD**: 20 Nov (4), IBSP (EW).

Horned Grebe
EA: **20 Aug** (ad.), GrtLakes (DJ) — **record early arrival** by three days; 19 Oct (2), Clin.L (KM); 25 Oct, Chau (R&SBj); 28 Oct, Carl.L (DK). **MC**: 30, Carl.L, 17 Nov (DK); 30, Clin.L, 17 Nov (RC et al.); 4, Highland Park (Lake Co), 20 Oct (GW). **LD**: 4 Dec, JP (SC).

Red-necked Grebe
EA: 24 Oct, Clin.L (RC).

Eared Grebe
EA: 19 Sep, Galesburg (Knox Co) (PR); 15 Sep, Carl.L (DK). **LD**: 10 Nov, Hennepin L (DFS); 8 Nov, LShel (RC). **Others**: 22 Sep, Carl.L (DK, m.ob.); 5 Oct, East Fork L (Richland Co) (LH); 14 Oct, Galesburg (Knox Co) (PR, AR); 2 Nov, Clin.L (KM).

Western Grebe
EA: 31 Oct, Clin.L (RC); 5-24 Nov, Chau (KR, R&SBj, m.ob.).

American White Pelican
EA: **7 Jul**, Carl.L (DK). **MC**: 2606, Carl.L, 15 Sep (C&JM); 2000+, Pere Marquette SP, 14 Oct (WR); 1415, 13 Sep, Clear L (Mason Co) (R&SBj). **Others**: (northeast): 5 Oct, IBSP (AFS); 25-26 Oct (2 ad.) & 11 Nov (imm.), Rockford (DW); 7 Nov, Du Page Co (RF, KF).

Double-crested Cormorant
MC: 8000, Carl.L, 7-8 Oct (DK); 954, Villa Park (Lake Co), 13 Sep (RB); 560, Chau, 18 Oct (R&SBj). **LD**: 3 Dec (17), Clin.L (RC).

American Bittern
LD: 15 Oct - 7 Dec, Pr.Rdg (LH).

Least Bittern
LD: 13 Aug, Garden Prairie (Boone Co) (DW).

Great Blue Heron
MC: 289, Chau, 16 Aug (R&SBj); 221, Monroe Co, 29 Sep (JPZ). **LD**: To end of period.

Great Egret
MC: **1700**, Calhoun Co, 4 Aug (KM, IOS) — second highest Illinois count; 836, Clear L (Mason Co), 13 Sep (R&SBj); 151, Villa Park (Lake Co), 15 Sep (RB); 110, Putnam Co, 11 Aug (DJS). **LD**: 30 Nov (2), Palos (McGinnis Slough) (WS).

Snowy Egret
EA: 5 Aug, LCal (WM); 25 Aug (3), Carl.L (DK); 30 Aug (2), Clear L (Mason Co) (R&SBj). **MC**: **210**, Union Co, 2 Sep (C&JM) — **record Illinois high count**; 4, Chau, 20 Sep (R&SBj). **LD**: 30 Sep, Carl.L (KM).

Little Blue Heron
EA: 27 Jul (4 imm.), Clin.L (RC). **MC**: **400**, Union Co, 2 Sep (C&JM); 18, Chau, 16 Aug (R&SBj); 8, LCal, 14 Jul (WM). **LD**: 26 Sep, St. Clair Co (KM); 2 Sep, LCal (UG).

TRICOLORED HERON
EA: 5 Aug, HL (JZ:ph). This species has been removed from the IORC review list.

Cattle Egret
MC: 45, HL, 12 Aug (FH); 9, Chau, 1 Nov (R&SBj); 8, Carl.L, 25 Aug (DK); 5, Hennepin L, 31 Oct (DFS). **LD**: 20 Nov, Hennepin L (DFS).

Green Heron
MC: 20, Chau, 12 Aug (DK); 13, Union Co, 2 Sep (C&JM). **LD**: 9 Nov, Carl.L (DK:ph); 6 Oct, JP (KC).

Black-crowned Night-Heron
MC: 8, St. Clair Co, 26 Sep (KM); 4, Chau, 9 Aug (R&SBj). **LD**: To end of period, JP (PC).

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron
5 Aug - 9 Sep (imm.), LCal (WM, CM, AFS).

WOOD STORK
5-25 Aug (probably earlier also), Lombard (Du Page Co) (SW, **NB, Chicago Tribune). The bird died in rehabilitation on 26 Sept. Specimen at Field Museum, Chicago; 19 Aug (Kane Co) (RM). **First and second records for northern Illinois.** See article and photos in this issue.

Black Vulture
MC: 37, Giant City SP & Makanda (Jackson Co), 17 Nov (RM).

Turkey Vulture
MC: **195**, IBSP, 6 Oct (VB et al.) — third highest fall count on record; 112, Monroe Co, 4 Oct (JPZ). **LD**: 23 Nov (3), Carl.L (DK).

Greater White-fronted Goose
EA: 28 Oct (5), L Renwick (Will Co) (CA). **MC**: **428**, Massac Co, 30 Nov (FB); 277, Chau, 29 Nov (R&SBj); 170, Clin.L, 24 Oct (RC).

Snow Goose
EA: 23 Sep (2), HL (FH); 6 Oct (blue morph), Clin.L (RC); 7 Oct (white morph), Arcola (RC); 1 Nov, Chi (CM). **MC**: 800, Carl.L, 10

Nov (DK); 575 (201 white morph), Chau, 16 Nov (R&SBj); 241, Villa Park (Lake Co), 19 Nov (RB).

Ross's Goose
EA: 10-18 Nov, Hillside (Cook Co) (DFS, AFS); 15 Nov, Rock Cut SP (Winnebago Co) (DW); 18 Nov, Carl.L (DK). **LD**: 4 Dec, Pr.Rdg (LH). **Others**: 25 Nov, Clin.L (RC).

Canada Goose
MC: 10,150, sc. Kane Co, 26 Nov (DFS); 7460, Chau, 9 Nov (R&SBj). "**Richardson's Goose**": **EA**: 29 Sep (4), Clin.L (RC). **MC**: 250, Oglesby (La Salle Co), 20 Nov (DFS); 200, Clin.L, 6 Oct (RC).

BRANT
19-27 Oct, Carl.L (KM, AS:ph, **MW — youth hunter; IORC8) — eighth documented record (plus two undocumented records) since the publication of Bohlen 1989, yielding a state total of at least 27 records. "**BLACK BRANT**": 27 Sep, Linc.P (*GW, m.ob.; IORC8) **— third Illinois record of this subspecies**.

Mute Swan
MC: 25, LCal (Wolf L), 23 Nov (WM). **Others**: all fall (no bands, wings intact, hind toes intact), Champn (m.ob.).

Tundra Swan
EA: 27 Oct (12), IBSP (DJ). **MC**: **583**, Villa Park (Lake Co), 19 Nov (RB) — **record Illinois high count** by over 100 individuals (excluding a vague datum cited in Bohlen 1989, of "600 along Lake Michigan, late March 1979"); 17, Chau, 29 Nov (R&SBj).

Wood Duck
MC: **450**, Arcola, **18 Nov** (RC) — record high count for November (although a few higher counts are available for December); 127, Palos, 21 Jul (WS); 70, Rend L, 19 Aug (KM). **LD**: 2 Dec (20), Arcola (RC).

Gadwall
EA: 21 Sep, Carl.L (KM). **MC**: 2284, Chau, 1 Nov (R&SBj); 2000, Carl.L, 17 Nov (DK); 1410, Hennepin L, 20 Nov (DFS); 817, Palos (McGinnis Slough), 11 Nov (WM). **Others**: 6 Jul (2 males), GrtLakes (DJ); summer to 18 Aug (breeding family), LCal (*WM). **Editor's note**: While Bohlen (1989) remarks, "Early fall migrants arrive in July...," the general Illinois pattern suggests that true southbound migrants do not arrive until mid- to late August at the very earliest, and typically not until some time in September. To the extent that some July records may involve long-distance movements, they likely apply to populations (mostly males) in search of habitat prior to molting into "eclipse" plumage. The term "molt migration" has been applied to such movements among waterfowl, but this is a phenomenon distinct from fall longitudinal migration.

Two Harlequin Ducks at Winthrop Harbor, Lake County. Photo taken in December 2001 by Eric Walters.

American Wigeon
EA: 6 Oct, Carl.L (DK). **MC**: **1000**, Hennepin L, 31 Oct (DFS); **944**, Chau, 1 Nov (R&SBj); 500, Carl.L, 17 Nov (DK). **Others**: **12 Jul** (5), GrtLakes (DJ); see Editor's note at Gadwall above, although the present species tends to commence southbound migration a week or two earlier than Gadwall.

American Black Duck
EA: 10 Sep, GrtLakes (DJ); 14 Oct, Carl.L (DK). **MC**: 838, Chau, 1 Nov (R&SBj); 100, Carl.L, 21 Oct (DK).

Mallard
MC: 126,069, Chau, 19 Nov (R&SBj); 80,000, Carl.L, 23 Nov (DK).

Blue-winged Teal
EA: 2 Aug, Pr.Rdg (LH). **MC**: 2403, Chau, 30 Aug (R&SBj); 400, Carl.L, 21-22 Sep (KM, DK). **LD**: 15 Nov, HL (FH); 31 Oct, Hennepin L (DFS).

Northern Shoveler
EA: 11 Aug (2), Carl.L (KM); 11 Aug, Arcola (RC); 25 Aug (2), LCal (WM). **MC**: 1942, Chau, 16 Nov (R&SBj); 600, Carl.L, 4 Nov (DK); 520, Hennepin L, 20 Nov (DFS).

Northern Pintail
EA: 11 Aug, Arcola (RC); 19 Aug (2), Carl.L (DK). **MC**: **17,095**, Chau, 9 Nov (R&SBj) — **record high fall count** excluding aerial survey estimates; **10,000**, Carl.L, 9 Nov (DK). **LD** (north): 30 Nov (50), Palos (McGinnis Slough) (WS).

Green-winged Teal
EA: 10 Jul (2 males), GrtLakes (DJ); 11 Aug, Arcola (RC); 19 Aug, Carl.L (DK). **MC**: 3858, Chau, 29 Nov (R&SBj); 1355, Clear L (Mason Co), 27 Sep (R&SBj); 1000, Hennepin L, 20 Nov (DFS); 851, Arcola, 18 Nov (RC). **LD** (north): 30 Nov (125), Palos (McGinnis Slough) (WS).

Canvasback
EA: 27 Oct, Clin.L (RC); 4 Nov (3), Carl.L (DK). **MC**: 342, Chau, 9 Nov (R&SBj).

Redhead
EA: **10 Sep** (3), GrtLakes (DJ); 20 Oct, Carl.L (DK); 27 Oct, Clin.L (RC). **MC**: 150, Carl.L, 3 Nov (DK).

Ring-necked Duck
EA: 29 Sep, Palos (GW); 15 Oct, HL (FH). **MC**: 1100, Hennepin L, 10 Nov (DFS); 600, Carl.L, 20 Oct (DK); 286, Chau, 1 Nov (R&SBj).

Greater Scaup
EA: 20 Oct (12), Highland Park (Lake Co) (GW). **MC**: 4000, IBSP, 3 Nov (KM). **Others** (inland): 11 Nov, Clin.L (RC).

Lesser Scaup
EA: 7 Oct, Arcola (RC); 28 Oct (10), Carl.L (DK). **MC**: 5000, Carl.L, 4 Nov (DK); 1200, Clin.L, 2 Nov (KM). **Other**: 11 Aug, GrtLakes (CF)

Harlequin Duck
EA: 30 Oct - 11 Nov (female), Linc.P (GW, DRD, JL, m.ob.). **MC**: 2 (female), Winthrop Harbor (Lake Co), 1 Dec (AFS, EW–see photo). **Others**: 23-26 Nov, Winthrop Harbor (Lake Co) (AFS, m.ob.); 29 Nov (imm.), Wauk. (DJ, DD).

Surf Scoter
EA: **30 Sep**, IBSP (DJ et al.); 3-4 Nov (2), Shabbona L SP (De Kalb Co) (DJS).

White-winged Scoter
EA: 3 Nov (2), Shabbona L SP (De Kalb Co) (DJS).

Black Scoter
EA: 21 Oet (3 female), IBSP (AFS); 27 Oct (2 female), Clin.L (RC).

Dark-winged Scoter, sp?
EA: 30 Oct, Linc.P (GW).

Long-tailed Duck
MC: 7, Wauk., 4 Nov (SH, EW, see photo). **Others**: 23 Nov, Monmouth (Warren Co) (AR, PR).

Bufflehead
EA: 27 Oct, Clin.L (RC); 29 Oct (male), JP (SC); 8 Nov, HL (FH). **MC**: 26, Chau, 16 Nov (R&SBj).

Common Goldeneye
EA: 3 Nov (60), Wilmette (RH, KM et al.); 9 Nov (2), Clear L (Mason Co) (R&SBj).

Hooded Merganser
EA: 27 Oct, Clin.L (RC); 28 Oct (5), Carl.L (DK); 28 Oct (2), L Renwick (Will Co) (CA). **MC**: 100, Crabtree Nature Center (Cook Co), 12 Nov (JC); 98, Chau, 29 Nov (R&SBj).

Common Merganser
EA: 14 Nov, JP (PC).

Red-breasted Merganser
EA: 17 Oct, JP (PC); 3 Nov (2), Carl.L (DK); 8 Nov, Arcola (RC). **MC**: 135, GrantP, 29 Nov (DFS); 50, Carl.L, 17 & 22 Nov (DK).

Ruddy Duck
EA: 26 Aug (imm.), Arcola (RC); 29 Sep, Palos (GW); 21 Oct (6), Carl.L (DK). **MC**: **2500**, Carl.L, 3 Nov (DK) — **ties for record fall high count**; 1165, Clear Lake (Mason Co), 1 Nov (R&SBj); 117, Palos (McGinnis Slough), 4 Nov (WM).

Osprey
EA: 20 Jul, GrtLakes (DJ); 21 Jul, Redwing Slough (Lake Co) (DW); 28 Jul, IBSP (AFS); 18 Aug, Carl.L (DK). **MC**: **66**, IBSP, 10 Sep (VB et al.) — **unprecedented Illinois high count**; 6, Carl.L, 22 Sep (DK). **LD**: 3 Nov, East Fork L (Richland Co) (LH). Previous Illinois high counts are 31, Chi, 24 Sep 1985, and 17, IBSP, 18 Sep 1991.

Mississippi Kite
MC: 5, Union Co CA (Union Co), 2 Sep (C&JM).

Bald Eagle
EA: 12 Aug (imm.), LCal (AFS); 19 Aug (ad.), Rend L (KM); 21 Sep (ad.), Rock Cut SP (Winnebago Co) (DW); 6 Oct (2 imm.), Clin.L (RC, MD); 7 Oct (2 ad., 2 imm.), Jackson Co (RM). **MC**: 13 (6 ad.), Chau, 24 Nov (R&SBj); 7, IBSP, 26 Oct (VB et al.).

Northern Harrier
EA: 13 Aug, Pr.Rdg (LH); 25 Aug, Stewart Habitat Area (Lee Co) (DJS); 23 Sep, Carl.L (DK). **MC**: **101**, IBSP, 26 Oct (VB et al.) — third highest count for state; 6, Carl.L, 11 Nov (DK).

Sharp-shinned Hawk
EA: 27 Aug, JP (PC, BWH); 9 Sep, Urbana (RC); 15 Sep (ad.), Carl.L (DK). **MC**: 213, IBSP, 26 Oct (VB et al.); 200, IBSP, 6 Oct (VB et al.), 171, IBSP, 17 Oct (VB et al.). Good numbers at IBSP.

Cooper's Hawk
MC: **19**, IBSP, 6 Oct (VB et al.) — third highest count on record; 5 (ad.), Carl.L, 18 Aug (DK).

Northern Goshawk
EA: 6 Oct (2), IBSP (VB et al.); 14 Oct (ad.), Champn (RC). **Others**: 26 Oct, Wauk. (DJ, DD).

Red-shouldered Hawk
EA: 25 Aug, Carl.L (DK). **MC**: 5, IBSP, 26 Oct (VB et al.); 2, Carbondale, 14 Oct (RM). **LD**: 25 Nov, Urbana (RC); 25 Nov, St. Clair Co (KM).

Broad-winged Hawk
EA: 18 Aug, Urbana (RC); 1 Sep, Carl.L (KM). **MC**: 350, Apple Canyon L (Carroll Co) (JC). **LD**: 15 Oct, Forest Park (Cook Co) (EW, AFS, UG).

Red-tailed Hawk
EA: 15 Sep, JP (DA). **MC**: **360**, IBSP, 26 Oct (VB et al.) — **record Illinois high count** by 50 birds; 144, IBSP, 6 Oct (VB et al.); 46, ne. Jackson & sw. Franklin Cos, 20 Nov (LS); 23, Putnam Co, 20 Nov (DFS). **Dark morph**: 3 Nov & 18 Nov, Carl.L (DK). "**Harlan's Hawk**": 14 Nov, Monroe Co (JPZ).

Harlequin Duck at Illinois Beach State Park, Lake County. Photo taken in November 2001 by Eric Walters.

Long-tailed Duck at Waukegan Beach, Lake County. Photo taken in November 2001 by Eric Walters.

Rough-legged Hawk
EA: 13 Oct, Shabbona L SP (De Kalb Co) (DJS); 18 Oct, Vance Township (Vermilion Co) (JOS). **MC**: 9, IBSP, 26 Oct (VB et al.); 8, IBSP, 19 Nov (VB, EW et al.).

Golden Eagle
EA: 15 Oct, Lake Forest (JS); 26 Oct (2, ad. & imm.), IBSP (VB, SH et al.); 31 Oct, Clin.L (RC). **LD**: 25 Nov, Clin.L (RC); 19 Nov (imm.), Lake Forest (EW:ph).

American Kestrel
MC: 17, sw. Franklin Co (LS); 15, IBSP, 26 Oct (VB et al.).

Merlin
EA: 21 Sep, Linc.P (GW); 4 Oct, Monroe Co (JPZ). **MC**: 30, IBSP, 6 Oct (VB et al.); 24, IBSP, 15 Oct (VB et al.). **LD**: 14 Nov (female), Savoy (Champaign Co) (RC); 14 Nov (male), Champn (RC). Other: 5 Dec ("***richardsonii***" type), Rock Cut SP (Winnebago Co) (DW) — fifth Illinois report of this form (second for Winnebago Co); unfortunately, no details submitted.

Peregrine Falcon
EA: **11 Jul** (with radio transmitter), Monroe Co (DK) — second earliest on record; 3 Aug, Carl.L (DK, MD, RP); 16 Aug, Arcola (RC). **MC**: **41**, IBSP, 3 Oct (PS, BW) — second highest Illinois count; 16,

IBSP, 1 Oct (PS, BW). **LD**: 24 Oct, Urbana (RC).

Gray Partridge
21 Aug, La Salle Co (DJS).

Wild Turkey
MC: 9, Carl.L, 2 Sep (DK); 3, Vance Township (Vermilion Co), 17-18 Nov (JOS). **Others**: 27 Nov, Rockford (DRD).

Northern Bobwhite
MC: 11, Lenzburg (St. Clair Co), 28 Oct (TM).

King Rail
EA: 11 Aug, Arcola (RC).

Virginia Rail
LD: 9 Sep, IBSP (PS).

Sora
EA: 4 Aug (2), Pr.Rdg (LH); 11 Aug (2), Arcola (RC); 9 Sep, LCal (CM). **MC**: 8, Carl.L, 6 Oct (DK). **LD**: 22 Oct, West Frankfort (Franklin Co) (LS); 7 Oct (2), Arcola (RC); 6 Oct, Springbrook Prairie FP (Du Page Co) (UG).

Common Moorhen
LD: 26 Sep, LCal (WM).

American Coot
MC: 10,500, Hennepin L, 31 Oct (DFS); 5000, Carl.L, 3-4 Nov (DK); 4298, Chau, 9 Nov (R&SBj).

Sandhill Crane
EA: 21 Sep, Du Page Co (RF, KF). **MC**: **17,351**, Villa Park (Lake Co), 19 Nov (RB) — **unprecedented Illinois high count**; **3200+**, Du Page Co, 19 Nov (RF, KF). Migration into December. Previous single-observer high counts are 5450, Palos, 18 Mar 2001, and 5063, Villa Park (Lake Co — not Du Page Co as published), 23 Nov 1998; in addition, a multiple-observer count of 7400+ was obtained at Cook and Lake Cos on 20 Nov 2000.

Black-bellied Plover
EA: 4 Aug (2), GrtLakes (AFS); 9 Aug (2), Carl.L (DK); 11 Aug, GrtLakes (CF). **MC**: 80, Marengo (McHenry Co), 13 Sep (DF). **LD**: 30 Oct, Linc.P (GW); 20 Oct (imm.), Carl.L (DK).

American Golden-Plover
EA: **25 Jun**, Pr.Rdg (LH); **1 Jul** (breeding plumage), Fishhk (RC); **7 Jul**, Wauk. (AFS). **MC**: 70, Clin.L, 6 Oct (RC). **LD**: **20 Nov**, Hennepin L (DFS). Based on fall migration data published in Bohlen (1989) and the subsequent Illinois journals, this year's date of 25 Jun is the earliest for the state, and 7 Jul is the earliest for no. Illinois, but the published data on late June records in particular are known to be incomplete. This year's dates are nonetheless significantly early.

Semipalmated Plover
EA: 4 Jul, Clin.L (RC); 21 Jul, GrtLakes (AFS, DJ); 5 Aug, HL (FH). **MC**: 16, GrtLakes, 3 Sep (AFS); 12 (ad.), Carl.L, 9 Sep (DK). **LD**: 8 Oct, Linc.P (GW).

Piping Plover
28 Aug, Carl.L (IH).

Killdeer
MC: 665, Chau, 29 Jul (R&SBj); 400, HL, 1 Aug (KM); 200, Clin.L, 29 Sep (RC).

Black-necked Stilt
4-9 Jul (2 pairs), Clin.L, (*RC, HP:ph, m.ob.).

American Avocet
EA: **27 Jun**, GrtLakes (DJ et al.) — third earliest Illinois arrival date (see photo); 26-27 Jul (2), Chau (R&SBj, RC, KR); 3 Aug (2), HL (FH). **MC**: 15, Clear L (Mason Co), 30 Aug - 11 Oct (R&SBj); 4, Rend L, 26 Jul (LS). **LD**: 21 Oct, Clin.L (RC). **Others**: 8-11 Aug (2), GrtLakes (AFS, SH); 11 Aug, Chau (GW); 26 Aug, Rend L (*TD).

Greater Yellowlegs
EA: 30 Jun (ad.), Carl.L (DK); 30 Jun, LCal (JL); 1 Jul, Fishhk (RC). **MC**: 54, Chau, 16 Aug (R&SBj); 10 (ad.), Carl.L, 8 Aug (DK). **LD**: 17 Nov (2), no. Kane Co (JJD); 8 Nov (2), Fishhk (RC); 25 Oct, Linc.P (GW).

Lesser Yellowlegs
EA: 24 Jun, LCal (JL): 28 Jun, Carl.L (DK); 29 Jun, Clin.L (RC). **MC**: 1998, Chau, 16 Aug (R&SBj); 75, Hennepin L (DJS); 50, HL, 1 Aug (KM). **LD**: **20 Nov**, Hennepin L (DFS) — record late date for no. Illinois.

Solitary Sandpiper
EA: 1 Jul, Carl.L (DK); 1 Jul, Fishhk (RC); 7 Jul, Pratt's Wayne Woods FP (Du Page Co) (UG). **MC**: 22, LCal, 22 Jul (AFS); 6 (ad.), Carl.L, 8-12 Aug (DK). **LD**: 11 Oct, JP (SC).

Willet
EA: 25 Jun (2 ad.), GrtLakes (DJ); 30 Jun (ad.), Carl.L (DK). **MC**: 5 (imm.), Carl.L, 24 Jul (DK). **LD**: 30 Aug (2 imm.), Carl.L (DK); 25 Aug, Clin.L (RC); 12 Aug, GrtLakes (SH). **Others**: 7 Jul (2), GrtLakes (AFS); 8 Jul, HL (KM); 20 Jul, Rend L (LS).

Spotted Sandpiper
MC: 8, Chau, 26 Jul & 23 Aug (R&SBj); 6 (imm.), Carl.L, 30 Aug (DK). **LD**: 28 Oct, JP (GD, SD); 22 Sep, Carl.L (KM, IOS).

Upland Sandpiper
EA: 11 Aug, Arcola (RC). **LD**: 3 Sep (imm.), Rend L (DK). **Others**: 18 Aug (imm.), Rend L (DK).

Whimbrel
EA: 20 Jul, Linc.P (RH); 28 Jul, GrtLakes (AFS); 8 Aug, **Carl.L** (DK:ph). **LD**: 15 Sep, Wauk. (AFS). This species has now been dropped from the IORC review list (which had called for documentation away from Lake Michigan); nonetheless, it remains sufficiently rare away from Lake Michigan that observers are encouraged to submit notes to the appropriate seasonal editor.

Hudsonian Godwit
EA: **2 Aug**, Bakers L (Cook Co) (CF) — second earliest Illinois arrival. **MC**: 3, Clear L (Mason Co), 6 Sep (R&SBj). **LD**: 29-30 Sep (2 imm.), Carl.L (DK); 30 Sep, Rend L (KM).

Marbled Godwit
EA: **30 Jun** (ad.), Monroe Co (DK); **7 Jul**, JP (*KC) — **both record early Illinois arrivals** (previous earliest is 9 Jul 1994, Rend L); 30 Jul, Bakers L (Cook Co) (CF); 8 Aug, Carl.L (DK). **LD**: 8 Sep (imm.), Carl.L (DK).

Ruddy Turnstone
EA: 26 Jul (2), JP (KC); 3 Aug, HL (FH). **MC**: 3, Wilmette, 1 Sep (EW). **LD**: 8-9 Sep (imm.), Carl.L (DK, KM); 6 Sep, Linc.P (GW).

Red Knot
EA: 26 Aug (imm.), GrtLakes (CF). **LD**: 29-30 Sep (imm.), Wauk. (CF, AFS, DJ).

Sanderling
EA: 7 Jul, GrtLakes (DJ); 7 Jul, Wauk. (AFS); 27 Jul, Chau (KR, RC); 28 Jul (3 ad.), Carl.L (DK). **MC**: 25, Linc.P, 6 Sep (GW); 10 (imm.), Carl.L, 22-23 Sep (DK). **LD**: 23 Nov, IBSP (AFS).

Semipalmated Sandpiper
EA: 10 Jul (ad.), GrtLakes (DJ); 27 Jul, Chau (RC, KR); 28 Jul (ad.), Carl.L (DK). **MC**: 230, Chau, 11 Oct (R&SBj); 80 (imm.), Carl.L, 8 Sep (DK). **LD**: 26 Oct (imm.), Wauk. (AFS): 6 Oct, Clin.L (RC).

Western Sandpiper
EA: 19 Jul (ad.), GrtLakes (DJ); 10 Aug, Pr.Rdg (LH); 11 Aug, Arcola (RC); 11 Aug (2 ad.), Carl.L (DK, KM). **LD**: 6 Oct (imm.), Carl.L (DK); 29 Sep, Clin.L (RC).

Least Sandpiper
EA: 26 Jun (2), Pr.Rdg (LH); 29 Jun, Clin.L (RC); 30 Jun, St. Charles (Kane Co) (UG); 1 Jul (36 ad.), Carl.L (DK). **MC**: 537, Chau, 26 Jul (R&SBj); 350 (imm.), Carl.L, 8 Sep (DK); 175 (ad.), Carl.L, 4 Jul (DK). **LD**: 24 Nov, HL (FH); 7 Nov, Rock Cut SP (Winnebago Co) (DW).

White-rumped Sandpiper
EA: 3 Aug, Rend L (LS); 25 Aug, Clin.L (RC); 31 Aug, GrtLakes (WM). **LD**: 20 Sep (imm.), Carl.L (DK).

Baird's Sandpiper
EA: 5 Aug, Clin.L (RC); 8 Aug, GrtLakes (SH); 25 Aug (3 imm.), Carl.L (DK). **MC**: 24, LCal, 19 Aug (GW, m.ob.); 12, La Salle County Nuclear Plant (La Salle Co), 23 Sep (C&JM); 9 (imm.), Carl.L, 8 Sep (DK). **LD**: 2 Oct, JP (KC).

Pectoral Sandpiper
EA: 4 Jul, Clin.L (RC); 8 Jul, LCal (AFS); 12 Jul (ad.), Carl.L (DK). **MC**: 1853, Chau, 2 Aug (R&SBj); 1000, HL, 1 Aug (KM). **LD**: 17 Nov (2), no. Kane Co (JJD); 12 Nov, Chau (KM).

PURPLE SANDPIPER
LD: 8 Dec, Wauk. (ph.), pending IORC review.

Dunlin
EA: 26 Aug (ad.), Carl.L (DK:ph); 10 Sep (ad.), GrtLakes (DJ). **MC/LD**: 7 (imm.), Carl.L, 21 Oct (DK). By far the worst high count in the modern history of Illinois journals (since 1984); the worst previous year (1999) showed high counts to 68 birds.

Stilt Sandpiper
EA: 1 Jul (2 ad.), Carl.L (DK); 2 Jul (breedng plumage), Pr.Rdg (LH). **MC**: 61, Mark Twain NWR (Calhoun Co), 14 Oct (WR); 56, Chau, 2 Aug (R&SBj); 40 (imm.), Carl.L, 8 Sep (DK); 16, LCal, 26 Aug (AFS, GW). **LD**: 14 Oct (61), as above.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper
EA: 4 Aug (2), Somonauk (De Kalb Co) (DJS); 6 Aug (6 ad.), HL (DK). **MC**: 26 (imm.), Carl.L, 8 Sep (DK). **LD**: 23 Sep (3 imm.), Carl.L (DK); 12 Sep, Linc.P (GW).

Short-billed Dowitcher
EA: 29 Jun (2 ad.), GrtLakes (DJ); 2 Jul (3 ad.), Carl.L (DK); 7 Jul, Clin.L (RC). **MC**: 52, LCal, 8 Jul (AFS); 14 (ad.), Carl.L, 4 Jul (DK); 9, Chau, 2 Aug (R&SBj). **LD**: 18 Aug, Somonauk (De Kalb Co) (DJS).

Long-billed Dowitcher
EA: 18 Aug, Alton (Madison Co) (WR); 19 Aug, Rend L (KM). **MC**: 15, Mark Twain NWR (Calhoun Co), 14 Oct (WR). **LD**: 4 Nov (3), no. Kane Co (JJD); 4 Nov (4 imm.), Arcola (RC).

Common Snipe
EA: 9 Aug (2), Carl.L (DK). **MC**: 105, Royalton (Franklin Co), 2 Nov (LS); 60, Carl.L, 5 Nov (KM, DK, FB). **LD**: 20 Nov (2), Hennepin L (DFS).

American Woodcock
EA: 26 Oct, Chi (KW). **MC**: 4, Bloomington (McLean Co), 27 Oct (RC). **LD**: 25 Nov, sw. Franklin Co (LS).

Wilson's Phalarope
EA: 21 Jul, Clin.L (RC); 22 Jul (imm.), O'Hare Aiport ponds (Cook Co) (AFS). **MC**: 4, Chau, 6 Sep (R&SBj); 2, LCal, 26 Aug (WM). **LD**: 8 Sep (imm.), Carl.L (DK).

Red-necked Phalarope
EA: 27 Jul, Chau (RC, KR); 11 Aug, GrtLakes (SH). **MC**: 3 (imm.), Carl.L, 18 Aug (DK); 3 (imm.), IBSP, 11 Aug (AFS). **LD**: 22 Sep (2 imm. at separate locations), Carl.L (DK, IOS). **Others**: 12 Aug, LCal (AFS, GW, m.ob.); 22-23 Aug, Fermilab, Batavia (Du Page Co) (RF, KF, MBC, UG).

Red Phalarope
EA: 25-26 Aug, Carl.L (*DK:ph, m.ob.). **LD**: 12 Nov (imm.), Wauk. (DJ et al.).

Phalarope, sp?
MC: 3, Carl.L (LH — reported as Red Phalarope, but not documented; to date the Illinois high count on Red Phalarope is 2 individuals, 29 Aug 1997). **LD**: 8 Oct, Carl.L (DK).

LONG-TAILED JAEGER
EA: 21 Sep, Carl.L (*DK; IORC8) — **third state record**.

Jaeger, sp.?
EA: 3 Sep, Carl.L (KM); 8 Sep, Homer L (Champaign Co) (*RC).

Laughing Gull
EA: 15 Jul (ad.), HL (DK). **LD**: 9 Sep (ad.), Carl.L (DK). **Others**: 26 Jul, Rend L (LS); 10 Aug (same as previous bird?), HL (FH); 9-22 Sep (ad.), Bakers L (Cook Co) (CF); 21 Sep, Alton (Madison Co) (FH).

Franklin's Gull
EA: 21 Sep, Carl.L (KM); 20 Oct (ad.), Bakers L (Cook Co) (CF). **MC**: 62, East Fork L (Richland Co) (LH); 60, Chau, 23 Oct (R&SBj). **LD**: 9 Nov (ad.), Carl.L (DK); 25 Oct (1st winter), Linc.P (JL)

LITTLE GULL
EA: 30-31 Oct (ad.), Clin.L (RC). **LD**: 3 Nov (ad.), Heidecke L (Grundy Co) (DFS). Based on the paucity of Illinois records in recent years, this species was reinstated on the IORC review list as of 24 Feb 2002, although it was not on that list at the time of the sightings reported here.

Bonaparte's Gull
EA: 31 Jul, JP (KC); 26 Aug (imm.), Carl.L (DK); 6 Oct (4 ad.), Clin.L (RC). **MC**: 2000, Carl.L, 22-23 Nov (DK); 1100, LShel, 2 Dec (RC); 420, Heidecke L (Grundy Co), 3 Nov (DFS).

Ring-billed Gull
EA: 9 Aug (350 ad.), Carl.L (DK). **MC**: 7500, Carl.L, 10 Oct (KM); 2500, Clin.L (RC).

CALIFORNIA GULL
EA: 18 Nov (ad.), Wauk. (CF:ph; IORC8) — first Lake Co record.

Herring Gull
EA: 16 Aug, Rend L (LS); 13 Sep, LShel (RC). **MC**: 750, Winthrop Harbor (Lake Co), 28 Nov (DFS); 50, Carl.L, 17 Nov (DK).

Thayer's Gull
EA: 12 Oct, Linc.P (GW). **MC**: 3, Winthrop Harbor (Lake Co), 23 Nov (JL).

Lesser Black-backed Gull
EA: 21 Oct (ad.), Carl.L (MA); 27 Oct (ad.), Rockford (DW). **MC**: 2, Boone & Winnebago Cos, 5-9 Nov (DW); 2, JP, 22 Nov (PC); 2, Winthrop Harbor (Lake Co), 29 Nov (JS). **Others**: 7 additional (4 ad., 3 1st winter), Carl.L, fall (m.ob.); 28-29 Oct, Chi (KW); 17 Nov, Winthrop Harbor (Lake Co) (GW).

Glaucous Gull
EA: 3 Nov, Wilmette (RH et al.).

Great Black-backed Gull
EA: 30 Sep (ad.), Linc.P (JL). **Others**: 25 Oct to end of period, Wauk. (DRD, AFS).

Sabine's Gull
EA: 13 Sep (imm.), LShel (RC); 14 Sep (imm.), Carl.L (LH). **MC**: 2 (imm.), Carl.L, 8 Oct (DK). **LD**: 7-14 Oct (imm.), Carl.L (DK, KM).

Black-legged Kittiwake
EA: 2 Dec (imm.), LShel (RC).

Caspian Tern
EA: 22 Jun (8), Carl.L (DK). **MC**: 68, La Salle County Nuclear Plant (La Salle Co), 12 Aug (C&JM); 62, Carl.L, 11 Aug (DK); 37, Wauk. & GrtLakes, 25 Aug (AFS). **LD**: **28 Oct** (2), Carl.L (DK).

Common Tern
EA: 10 Jul, Jasper Co (LH). **MC**: 20, Carl.L, 29 Sep (DK). **LD**: 3 Nov, Wilmette (RH, IOS); 14 Oct (2), Carl.L (DK).

ARCTIC TERN
LD: 31 Jul (summered), GrtLakes (DJ; IORC8) — **7th Illinois record**; see article in *Meadowlark* 11.4:12-16.

Forster's Tern
EA: 3 Aug, Carl.L (DK, MD, RP); 5 Aug, Clin.L (RC). **MC**: 28, Rend L, 10 Aug (LS). **LD**: 19 Oct, Carl.L (KM).

Least Tern
MC: 3 (imm.), Carl.L, 18 Aug (DK); 1, GrtLakes (see photo), 27 June (DJ). **LD**: 25 Aug (imm.), Carl.L (DK); 19 Aug, Rend L (KM).

Black Tern
EA: 28 Jun (ad.), Carl.L (DK). **MC**: 44, Chau, 16 Aug (R&SBj); 40, Carl.L, 26 Aug (DK); 14, Rockford, 18 Aug (DW). **LD**: 24 Sep (3), Carl.L (KM).

Rock Dove
MC: 225, we. Cook Co, 13 Nov (DFS).

Eurasian Collared-Dove
MC: 12, Carl.L, 23 Nov (DK); 7, near Shawnee College (Pulaski Co), 1 Aug (FB). **Others**: 15 Sep, Linc.P (*GW, CW; IORC8); 22 Nov, Madison Co (FH). This species has recently been removed from the IORC review list, but due to the very real problem of confusion with Ringed Turtle-Doves of avicultural origins, IORC strongly encourages documentation of records from sites with no established population, especially in the northern half of Illinois, where few unambiguous records exist to date.

Mourning Dove
MC: **460**, sc. Kane Co, 26 Nov (DFS); 250, St. Clair Co, 20 Sep (KM); 208, Chinquapin Bluffs Preserve (Woodford Co), 13 Aug (MF).

Monk Parakeet
MC: 42, JP, 4 Nov (PC): 20 (16 nest structures), Burnham, LCal, 14 Sep (CM).

Black-billed Cuckoo
EA: 5 Aug, Homer L (Champaign Co) (RC). **MC**: 2, Clin.L, 12 Aug (RC). **LD**: 7 Oct, Putnam Co (C&JM); 3 Oct, JP (BWH, PC).

Yellow-billed Cuckoo
EA: 4 Aug, Linc.P (JL). **MC**: 6, Carl.L, 10 Sep (KM). **LD**: 24 Sep, Carl.L (KM); 21 Sep, Linc.P (GW).

Eastern Screech-Owl
MC: 10, Frisco (Franklin Co), 21 Oct (LS).

Great Horned Owl
MC: 8, sw. Franklin Co, 25 Nov (LS); 4, Urbana, 22 Oct (RC).

Snowy Owl
EA: 28 Oct (imm.), Buffalo Grove (Lake Co) (DJ et al.).

Barred Owl
MC: 3, Pomona (Jackson Co), 20 Aug (RM). Other: 19 Aug (post-breeding wanderer), Urbana (residential area) (RC, m.ob.).

Long-eared Owl
EA: 28 Oct, JP (SC, PC); 31 Oct, Clin.L (RC); 4 Nov (2), Cook Co (CF); 17 Nov, Carl.L (DK).

Short-eared Owl
EA: 1 Oct, Linc.P (GW); 2 Oct, Pr.Rdg (LH). **MC**: **22**, IBSP, 3 Nov (SH, AFS) — **record fall high count**, topping last year's record high at this site by one bird; 3, Peabody River King Fish & Wildlife Area (St. Clair Co) (TM). Other: 27 Nov, Vance Township (Vermilion Co) (JOS).

Northern Saw-whet Owl
EA: 20 Nov (2), sw. Hamilton Co (LS); 26 Nov, M.Arb (JC).

Common Nighthawk
EA: 17 Aug, (15 — influx), Lake Co (CF); 20 Aug (35 — influx), Urbana (RC). **MC**: 300+, Rockford, 20 Aug (DW), 200, Urbana, 23 Aug (GL); 100+, Downer's Grove (Du Page Co), 23 Aug (RF); 50, Carl.L, 6 Oct (DK). **LD**: 23 Oct, Champn (RC); 18 Oct, Mundelein (Lake Co) (EL).

Chimney Swift
MC: 1000+, Joliet (Will Co), 16 Sep (CA); 225, HL, 16 Aug (KM). **LD**: **25 Oct**, JP (BWH); **24 Oct (150)**, Urbana (RC); 22 Oct, O'Fallon (St. Clair Co) (KM). As Bohlen (1989, p. 107) notes, "Swifts usually leave on a rigid schedule about mid-October." This year's departures from no. and central Illinois are the latest since 1991.

Adult Least Tern, above and left of Killdeer with adult American Avocet, above and left of Least Tern. 27 June 2001. Note Common Tern to the right of the avocet and facing the opposite direction. Great Lakes Naval Training Center, Lake County. Photo by David B. Johnson.

Ruby-throated Hummingbird
EA: 1 Sep, William W. Powers CA (Cook Co) (CM). **MC**: **40**, West Frankfort (Franklin Co), 18 Sep (LS); 12, Urbana, 15 Sep (RC); 6, Nelson L (Kane Co), 10 Sep (NB, RR); 6, Putnam Co, 2 Sep (DJS). **LD**: 1 Oct, Du Page Co (RF, KF).

Belted Kingfisher
EA: 21 Jul, JP (KC). **MC**: 2, JP, 23 Sep (PC, SC) & 4 Oct (SC); 2, HL, 7 Sep (KM). **LD** (north): 28 Nov, JP (PC).

Red-headed Woodpecker
EA: 11 Sep, JP (DC).**MC**: 33, Horseshoe Bend (Jackson Co), 7 Oct (RM); 6, Pecatonica River FP (Winnebago Co), 4 Nov (DW).

Red-bellied Woodpecker
MC: 19, Putnam Co, 20 Nov (DFS); 15, Carl.L, 10 Sep (KM).

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
EA: **6 Aug** (ad., summered?), Severson Dells FP (Winnebago Co) (DW); **29 Aug** (summered?), Urbana (RC). **MC**: 4, Urbana, 28 Sep (RC). **LD**: 7 Nov, JP (PC).

Downy Woodpecker
MC: 17, Salt Creek (Cook Co), 3 Sep (DFS); 15, Carl.L 10 Sep (KM).

Hairy Woodpecker
MC: 6, Carl.L, 16 Sep (DK).

Northern Flicker
EA: 29 Aug (influx), Urbana (RC). **MC**: 52, JP, 23 Sep (KC); 17, Carl.L, 19 Oct (KM). **LD** (north): 1 Dec, JP (SC).

Pileated Woodpecker
MC: 3, Horseshoe Bend (Jackson Co), 7 Oct

(RM); 3, Carbondale, 14 Oct & 17 Nov (RM); 3, Putnam Co, 23 Nov (C&JM).

Olive-sided Flycatcher
EA: 11 Aug, Green River CA (Lee Co) (C&JM); 12 Aug, Clin.L (RC); 23 Aug, Chi (JL). **LD**: 30 Sep, JP (GD, SD); 13 Sep, Fishhk (RC); 2 Sep, Putnam Co (DJS).

Eastern Wood-Pewee
MC: **30**, LShel, 13 Sep (RC) — second highest Illinois fall count; 13, Carl.L, 1 Sep (KM). **LD**: 22 Oct, JP (PC); 17 Oct, Urbana (RC).

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher
EA: 18 Aug (2), Urbana (RC); 21 Aug, JP (KC). **LD**: 29 Sep, Carl.L (DK).

Acadian Flycatcher
LD: 16 Sep, Carl.L (DK).

Alder Flycatcher
EA: 18 Aug (calling), Urbana (RC); 1 Sep, Carl.L (KM). **LD**: 28 Sep (calling), Urbana (RC).

Least Flycatcher
EA: 5 Aug, Homer L (Champaign Co) (RC). **MC**: 12, Urbana, 18 Aug (RC). **LD**: 16 Sep, Carl.L (DK); 16 Sep, JP (KC).

***Empidonax*, sp?**
LD: 8 Oct, Linc.P (GW).

Eastern Phoebe
EA: 24 Sep, JP (KC). **MC**: 8, Urbana-Champn, 17 Oct (RC); 4, JP, 17 Oct (KC). **LD**: 18 Nov, Carl.L (DK); 4 Nov, JP (PC).

Great Crested Flycatcher
MC: 8, Jersey Co, 4 Aug (KM). **LD**: 21 Sep, Carl.L (KM).

Western Kingbird
1-23 Sep, Franklin Co (*LS, FB); 15 Sep, Carl.L (DK). **Others** (breeding): **LD**: 4 Aug (2), EStL (DK, IOS).

Eastern Kingbird
EA: 12 Aug (10), Carl.L (DK). **MC**: 40+ (one flock), Clin.L, 19 Aug (RC); 24, Carl.L, 1 Sep (KM). **LD**: 29 Sep, Carl.L (DK); 20 Sep, JP (KC).

Scissor-tailed Flycatcher
12 Aug - 9 Sep, Carl.L (DK:ph, RC); 2-23 Sep (imm.), Franklin Co (FB,*LS).

Loggerhead Shrike
MC: 3, Carl.L, 25 Aug (DK). **LD**: 23 Nov, Carl.L (DK).

Northern Shrike
EA: 4 Nov, Paul Douglas FP (Cook Co) (CF:ph). **Others**: Green Valley FP (Du Page Co), 10 Nov (JC).

White-eyed Vireo
MC: 8, Carl.L, 16 Sep (DK). **LD**: 30 Sep, Carl.L (KM); 29 Sep, Clin.L (RC).

Bell's Vireo
MC: 3, EStL, 1 Aug (KM); 2, Fermilab, Batavia (Du Page Co), 18 Aug (UG). **LD**: 3 Sep, Carl.L (DK).

Yellow-throated Vireo
EA: 9 Sep, JP (WS). **MC**: 2, Carl.L, 14 Sep (KM) **LD**: 30 Sep, Urbana (RC).

Blue-headed Vireo
EA: 15 Sep (4), Urbana (RC); 23 Sep, Carl.L (DK). **LD**: 22 Oct, JP (KC).

Warbling Vireo
MC: 7, Carl.L, 8 Sep (KM). **LD**: 21 Sep, Carl.L (KM); 18 Sep, JP (KC); 15 Sep, Urbana (RC).

Philadelphia Vireo
EA: 22 Aug, Carl.L (KM); 2 Sep, Urbana (RC et al.). **MC**: 8, Clin.L, 29 Sep (RC); 5, Salt Creek (Cook Co), 1 Sep (DFS). **LD**: 11 Oct, M.Arb (MBC); 6 Oct, Carl.L (DK); 30 Sep, Urbana (RC).

Red-eyed Vireo
MC: 31, Salt Creek (Cook Co), 2 Sep (DFS); 30, Urbana, 15 Sep (RC). **LD**: **4 Nov**, JP (*PC) — record late date for no. Illinois by 12 days, and third latest for state overall; 19 Oct, Carl.L (KM).

Blue Jay
MC: 85, Carl.L, 7 Oct (DK); 60, Urbana, 7 Oct (RC).

American Crow
MC: 5000, HL, 30 Nov (KM); 285, LCal, 14 Nov (DFS).

Fish Crow
MC: 6, Lock and Dam 27 (Madison Co), 7 Sep (KM).

Horned Lark
EA: 3 Oct, JP (DC). **MC**: 300, Carl.L, 10 Nov (DK).

Purple Martin
EA: 25 Jul (10), JP (KC); 12 Aug (700), Carl.L (DK). **MC**: 7000, Linc.P, 26 Aug (CM); 1546, Carl.L, 11 Aug (KM). **LD**: 16 Sep, Carl.L (KM); 10 Sep (2), JP (PC, BWH).

Tree Swallow
MC: **80,000**, Carl.L, 7 Oct (DK); 10,000+, Clin.L, 6 Oct (RC). **LD**: 21 Oct, McKee Marsh (Du Page Co) (UG).

Northern Rough-winged Swallow
EA: 15 Jul (12), Evanston (Cook Co) (EW). **LD**: 14 Oct (25), Nelson L (Kane Co) (JJD); 14 Oct (4), Carbondale (RM).

Bank Swallow
EA: 15 Jul (50), Evanston (Cook Co) (EW). **MC**: 250, Utica (La Salle Co), 15 Jul (DJS); 250, Rend L, 19 Aug (KM). **LD**: 22 Sep, Carl.L (KM, VM)

Cliff Swallow
EA: 29 Jul, Danville (Vermilion Co) (RC). **MC**: 500, Carl.L, 12 Aug (DK); 200+, Clin.L, 12 Aug (RC). **LD**: 14 Oct, Carbondale (RM).

***Petrochelidon*, sp?**
20 Nov, Wauk. — documented as **CAVE SWALLOW**, pending IORC review.

Barn Swallow
MC: 225, Cherry Hill (Boone Co), 18 Aug (DW); 200+, Arcola, 11 Aug (RC); 200, Carl.L, 18 Aug (DK). **LD**: 28 Oct, Carl.L (DK); 14 Oct, IBSP (UG); 14 Oct, JP (PC); 14 Oct, Putnam Co (DJS, C&JM); 14 Oct, Urbana (RC).

Carolina Chickadee
MC: 23, Carl.L, 19 Oct (KM).

Black-capped Chickadee
MC: **114**, Salt Creek (Cook Co), 2 Sep (DFS) — **record fall high count for Illinois.**

Tufted Titmouse
MC: 23, Carl.L, 10 Oct (KM); 14, Putnam Co, 20 Nov (DFS).

Red-breasted Nuthatch
EA: 24 Aug, JP (KC); 2 Sep, Urbana (RC et al.); 4 Sep, Cumberland Co (LH). **MC**: 15, Woodstock, 13 Oct (DF); 13, Rockford, 30 Sep (DW); 10, Urbana, 18 Nov (RC).

White-breasted Nuthatch
MC: 20, Salt Creek (Cook Co), 2 Sep (DFS); 13, Carl.L, 10 Sep (KM).

BROWN-HEADED NUTHATCH
11 Jul to end of period (and beyond), IBSP (BS, BW, AFS, m.ob., ph; IORC8) — **first state record**; see article in *Meadowlark* 10:122-123.

Brown Creeper
EA: 23 Sep, JP (PC, SC); 4 Oct, Urbana (RC); 7 Oct (2), Carl.L (DK).

Carolina Wren
MC: 8 (singing males), Urbana, 29 Aug (RC); 6, Carl.L, 10 Sep (KM).

House Wren
MC: 8, Carl.L, 10 Sep (KM). **LD**: **23 Nov** (no details), Vance Township (Vermilion Co) (JOS); 29 Oct, Normal (MF); 21 Oct, HL (FH).

Winter Wren
EA: 15 Sep, JP (KC); 28 Sep, Urbana (RC); 30 Sep, Carl.L (DK, KM). **MC**: 12, Urbana, 17 Oct (RC); 9, JP, 4 Oct (PC).

Sedge Wren
MC: 11, Green River CA (Lee Co), 5 Aug (C&JM); 4, Carl.L, 12 Aug (DK). **LD**: 17 Oct, Urbana (RC); 14 Oct, JP (PC).

Marsh Wren
EA: 4 Aug (summered?), Pr.Rdg (LH); 10 Sep, JP (KC); 29 Sep, Carl.L (DK) **LD**: 18 Nov, Arcola (RC); 17 Oct, JP (BWH, PC).

Golden-crowned Kinglet
EA: 23 Sep, JP (SC); 27 Sep (5), Urbana (RC); 29 Sep (2), Carl.L (DK). **MC**: 150, Urbana, 14 Oct (RC); 40, Linc.P, 3 Oct (GW).

Ruby-crowned Kinglet
EA: 5 Sep, Linc.P (GW); 13 Sep (3), Fishhk (RC); 16 Sep, Carl.L (DK). **MC**: 50, Urbana, 17 Oct (RC); 20, Carl.L, 7 Oct (DK). **LD**: 4 Nov, JP, (PC); 2 Nov, Clin.L (KM).

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher
EA: 18 Aug, Urbana (RC). **MC**: 4, Carl.L, 18 Aug (DK); 3, Urbana, 9 Sep (RC). **LD**: 15 Sep, Urbana (RC).

Eastern Bluebird
MC: 31, Carl.L, 21 Aug (KM); 26 (one flock), Urbana, 2 Nov (RC); 7, La Salle Co, 23 Nov (DJS). **LD** (north): 24 Nov (4), M.Arb (EW).

Veery
EA: 21 Aug, GrantP (DFS); 25 Aug, Urbana (RC). **MC**: 18, Urbana, 9 Sep (RC). **LD**: 16 Sep, JP (KC).

Gray-cheeked Thrush
EA: 29 Aug, Urbana (RC); 31 Aug (2), GrantP (DFS). **MC**: 10, Urbana, 23 Sep (RC). **LD**: 14 Oct, Urbana (RC); 13 Oct, JP (KC).

Swainson's Thrush
EA: 23 Aug (4), GrantP (DFS); 25 Aug, Urbana (RC); 8 Sep (2), Carl.L (DK). **MC**: 140+, Urbana, 15-16 Sep (RC); 81, Urbana, 9 Sep (RC); 74, JP, 31 Aug (PC); 68, GrantP, 31 Aug (DFS); 60+, Urbana, 23 Sep (RC); 40+, Fishhk, 13 Sep (RC). **LD**: 29 Oct, JP (SC); 14 Oct (3), Urbana (RC). Major flight in ne. quarter of state.

Hermit Thrush
EA: 23 Sep, JP (PC, SC); 6 Oct (2), Urbana (RC); 13 Oct, HL (FH). **MC**: 41, JP, 14 Oct (PC); 33, Urbana, 17 Oct (RC). **LD** (north): 6 Dec, JP (BWH).

Wood Thrush
MC: 3, Urbana, 15 Sep (RC). **LD**: 15 Oct, Evanston (Cook Co) (EW); 7 Oct (RC).

American Robin
MC: **4000** (roost), Urbana, 18-24 Oct (RC); 850, St. Clair Co, 15 Nov (KM).

Gray Catbird
MC: **50**, Carl.L, 16 Sep (DK). **LD**: 24 Oct, Urbana (RC); 16 Oct, JP (KC).

Northern Mockingbird
MC: 4, O'Fallon (St. Clair Co), 20 Oct (KM). **Others**: 28 Oct, Songbird Slough FP (Du Page Co) (RF, KF, UG).

Brown Thrasher
MC: 4, JP, 18 Sep (KC). **LD**: 5 Nov, Rockford (DW).

European Starling
MC: 5000, Riverwoods (Lake Co), 7 Nov (EW); 4000, Carl.L, 9 Nov (DK).

American Pipit
EA: 3 Sep, GrtLakes (AFS). **MC**: 100, McHenry Co, 15 Sep (DF); 70, Royalton (Franklin Co), 2 Nov (LS); 22, Chau, 18 Oct (R&SBj). **LD**: 26 Nov, Batavia (DFS); 18 Nov, Carl.L (DK).

Cedar Waxwing
EA: 8 Aug, JP (KC); 12 Aug, Carl.L (DK). **MC**: 400+, Urbana, 24 Oct (RC); 200, Carl.L, 23 Nov (DK); 94, JP, 23 Aug (KC).

Blue-winged Warbler
EA: 18 Aug, Urbana (RC). **LD**: 16 Sep (2), Carl.L (DK); 9 Sep, Urbana (RC). See next for "Brewster's" hybrid.

Golden-winged Warbler
EA: 26 Aug (2 — male, female), Mattoon (Coles Co) (RC); 28 Aug, Des Plaines River Wetlands Demonstration Project (Lake Co) (SH); 28 Aug, JP (JDd); 28 Aug, Argonne National Lab (Du Page Co) (UG); 3 Sep, Carl.L (DK). **MC**: **13**, Spfld, 1 Sep (HDB) — **record fall high count**; 5, Carl.L, 15 Sep (DK). **LD**: 21 Sep (3), Carl.L (KM). "**Brewster's Warbler**": 1 Sep, Sannauk FP (De Kalb Co) (DJS).

Tennessee Warbler
EA: 18 Aug (2), Urbana (RC); 3 Sep, Carl.L (DK). **MC**: 50, Carl.L, 15-16 Sep (DK); 42, Salt Creek (Cook Co), 31 Aug (DFS); 20, Urbana, 9 Sep (RC). **LD**: 3 Nov, GrantP (KW); 28 Oct (2), Urbana (RC).

Orange-crowned Warbler
EA: 22 Sep, McHenry Co (DJS); 29 Sep (2), Clin.L (RC); 6 Oct, Carl.L (DK). **MC**: 8, Urbana-Champn, 14 Oct (RC); 5, Putnam Co, 14 Oct (C&JM); 4, Carl.L, 8 Oct (DK). **LD**: 28 Oct (2), JP (PC).

Nashville Warbler
EA: 31 Aug, Argonne National Lab (Du Page Co) (UG); 1 Sep, Carl.L (KM); 1 Sep (2), Urbana (RC). **MC**: 55, Clin.L, 29 Sep (RC). **LD**: 31 Oct (2), JP (PC); 28 Oct (2), Urbana (RC).

Northern Parula
EA: 14 Sep, Carl.L (KM) **LD**: 11 Oct, Des Plaines River Wetlands Demonstration Project (Lake Co) (JC); 8 Oct, Carl.L (DK).

Yellow Warbler
EA: 2 Aug, GrantP (DFS). **MC**: 8, William W. Powers CA (Cook Co), 5 Aug (CM). **LD**: **17 Oct**, Chi (CT) — fourth latest Illinois record.

Chestnut-sided Warbler
EA: 17 Aug (imm.), Rockford (DW); 18 Aug (6), Urbana (RC); 21 Aug, Carl.L (KM). **MC**: **25**, Carl.L, 15 Sep (DK) — second highest Illinois fall count; 19, Spfld, 1 Sep (HDB); 14, Salt Creek (Cook Co), 2 Sep (DFS). **LD**: **24 Oct** (female), Downer's Grove (Du Page Co) (*KF) — **record late date for no. Illinois**, and third latest for state; 30 Sep, Urbana (RC); 30 Sep, Carl.L (KM).

Magnolia Warbler
EA: 18 Aug (11), Urbana (RC); 20 Aug, GrantP (DFS); 1 Sep (6), Carl.L (KM). **MC**: **130**, Urbana, 9 Sep (RC) — second highest Illinois count; 50, Carl.L, 15 Sep (DK); 41, Salt Creek (Cook Co), 2 Sep (DFS). **LD**: 29 Oct, Downer's Grove (Du Page Co) (*RF); 14 Oct, Urbana (JJ et al.); 7 Oct, Linc.P (GW).

Cape May Warbler
EA: 25 Aug (2), IBSP (UG); 1 Sep, Urbana (RC); 16 Sep, Carl.L (DK). **MC**: 16, Wauk., 21 Sep (DJ, DD); 5, Homer L (Champaign Co), 15 Sep (RC). **LD**: **4 Nov** (ad. male), JP (PC); 14 Oct, Urbana (RC); 7 Oct (2), Linc.P (GW).

Black-throated Blue Warbler
EA: 25 Aug (2 females), IBSP (UG). **MC**: 4 (2 males), Spfld, 1 Sep (HDB); 3 (2 males), GrantP, 31 Aug (DFS); 3 (males), JP, 23 Sep (PC, JDd); 2 (females), Urbana, 9 Sep (RC); 2 (males), Urbana, 7 Oct (DT); 2, Carl.L, 7 Oct (DK). **LD**: 10 Oct (male), Chi (GW); 10 Oct (female), Linc.P (GW). **Others**: 1 Sep (female), Urbana (RC); 9 Sep, Merwin Preserve (McLean Co) (MF); 23 Sep, Starved Rock SP (La Salle Co) (C&JM); 30 Sep (female), Carl.L (KM).

Yellow-rumped Warbler
EA: 31 Aug, GrantP (DFS); 17 Sep, Urbana (RC), 29 Sep, Carl.L (DK). **MC**: 639, JP, 13 Oct (KC); 450, Urbana, 14 Oct (RC); 300, Carl.L, 8 Oct (DK). **LD**: 2 Dec, Urbana (RC); 29 Nov, Union Co (KM); 22 Nov, Wolf Road Prairie (Cook Co) (DFS).

Black-throated Green Warbler
EA: 25 Aug, IBSP (UG); 1 Sep (4), Urbana (RC); 8 Sep (2), Carl.L (KM). **MC**: 20, Urbana, 15 Sep (RC); 9, Salt Creek (Cook Co), 2 Sep (DFS); 8, Carl.L, 10 Sep (KM). **LD**: 27 Oct (imm.), Tyler

Creek FP (Kane Co) (DFS); 24 Oct, Urbana (RC).

Blackburnian Warbler
EA: 23 Aug, JP (KC); 26 Aug (2), Mattoon (Coles Co) (RC); 1 Sep (2), Carl.L (KM). **MC**: 5, Salt Creek (Cook Co), 2 Sep (DFS). **LD**: 30 Sep, Urbana (RC); 19 Sep (female), JP (PC).

Pine Warbler
EA: 9 Sep, Urbana (RC); 9 Sep (2), JP (PC et al.). **MC**: **5**, IBSP, 30 Sep (DJ et al.) — record fall high count for no. Illinois. **LD**: 28 Nov, Lyons Woods FP (Lake Co) (DRD); 1 Nov, Urbana (HP).

Palm Warbler
EA: 26 Aug, GrtLakes (CF); 27 Aug, GrantP (DFS); 9 Sep, Urbana (RC); 15 Sep, Carl.L (DK). **MC**: 30, Wauk. (DJ, DD); 25, Urbana, 14 Oct (RC). **LD**: **2 Dec**, Urbana (RC).

Bay-breasted Warbler
EA: 18 Aug, Urbana (RC); 25 Aug, JP (KC); 25 Aug, IBSP (UG); 1 Sep, Carl.L (KM). **MC**: 12, Urbana, 9 Sep (RC); 6, Salt Creek (Cook Co), 2 Sep (DFS); 6, JP, 9 Sep (WS, PC); 5, Carl.L, 24 Sep (KM). **LD**: 30 Sep (3), Urbana (RC); 30 Sep, Carl.L (KM); 26 Sep (2), JP (PC).

Blackpoll Warbler
EA: 17 Aug, Rockford (DW); 26 Aug, Mattoon (Coles Co) (RC); 10 Sep, Carl.L (KM). **MC**: 9, JP, 31 Aug & 23 Sep (PC). **LD**: 17 Oct, Urbana (RC); 11 Oct, Linc.P (GW); 11 Oct, JP (KC); 7 Oct, Carl.L (DK).

Black-and-white Warbler
EA: 28 Jul (2), JP (KC); 26 Aug (2), Mattoon (Coles Co) (RC); 26 Aug (2), Utica (La Salle Co) (DJS); 1 Sep (2), Carl.L (KM). **MC**: **22**, Spfld, 1 Sep (HDB) — **record fall high count**; 11, Salt Creek (Cook Co), 2 Sep (DFS); 10, Carl.L, 15 Sep (DK). **LD**: **3 Nov**, Wilmette (KM,*RC) — second latest for no. Illinois.

American Redstart
EA: 11 Aug, JP (KC); 17 Aug (2), Rockford (DW); 18 Aug (23), Urbana (RC); 21 Aug, Utica (La Salle Co) (DJS); 1 Sep, Carl.L (KM). **MC**: **124**, Salt Creek (Cook Co), 2 Sep (DFS): **115**, Urbana, 9 Sep (RC); **80**, Carl.L, 15 Sep (DK) — record fall high count for so. Illinois. **LD**: 14 Oct, Linc.P (CT); 14 Oct, JP (KC).

Prothonotary Warbler
MC: **5**, Jersey Co, 4 Aug (KM) — **record fall high count**. **LD**: 19 Aug, Rend L (KM).

Ovenbird
EA: 19 Aug, Urbana (RC); 20 Aug, JP (KC); 1 Sep, Carl.L (KM). **MC**: 15, GrantP, 31 Aug (DFS); 15, Urbana, 9 & 15 Sep (RC); 5, Carl.L, 15 Sep (DK). **LD**: 27 Oct - 3 Nov, Chi (KW); 25 Oct, Chi (GW); 17 Oct, Urbana (RC).

Northern Waterthrush
EA: 21 Aug, Carl.L (KM); 22 Aug (2), Linc.P (GW); 26 Aug, Urbana (RC). **MC**: 11, GrantP, 31 Aug (DFS); 4, Urbana, 9 Sep (RC). **LD**: 16 Oct, Chi (GW); 7 Oct, Carl.L (DK).

Louisiana Waterthrush
LD: 27 Aug, GrantP (DFS).

Kentucky Warbler
LD: 29 Aug, Chi (*MM).

Connecticut Warbler
EA: 28 Aug, JP (SF); 1 Sep, Urbana (RC). **LD**: 1 Oct, Goose L Prairie SP (Grundy Co) (JC); 9 Sep (male), Urbana (RC).

Mourning Warbler
EA: 20 Aug, GrantP (DFS); 26 Aug, Mattoon (Coles Co) (RC). **MC**: 5, GrantP, 24 Aug (DFS); 2, Urbana, 1 Sep (RC). **LD**: 7 Oct, Carl.L (DK); 6 Oct, JP (SC); 29 Sep, Clin.L (RC).

Common Yellowthroat
EA: 15 Aug, Linc.P (GW). **MC**: 8, Carl.L, 10 Sep (KM); 5, GrantP, 28 Aug (DFS); 5, JP, 9 Sep (KC). **LD**: 11 Nov, Nelson L (Kane Co) (JJD).

Wilson's Warbler
EA: 20 Aug (2), GrantP (DFS); 29 Aug, Urbana (RC); 8 Sep (2), Carl.L (DK). **MC**: 5, GrantP, 28 Aug (DFS); 5, Urbana, 1 Sep (RC). **LD**: 30 Sep, Urbana (RC et al.); 26 Sep, JP (PC).

Canada Warbler
EA: 18 Aug, Urbana (RC); 21 Aug, Utica (La Salle Co) (DJS). **MC**: 4, Urbana, 1 Sep (RC); 3, GrantP, 31 Aug (DFS). **LD**: 21 Sep, Carl.L (KM); 9 Sep, JP (WS, PC).

Yellow-breasted Chat
LD: **27 Oct**, Chi (KW) — record late date by 17 days, excluding five winter records.

Summer Tanager
EA: 1 Aug (summered?), M.Arb (MBC). **MC**: 3, Pomona (Jackson Co), 23 Sep (RM). **LD**: 28 Sep (female), Urbana (RC).

Scarlet Tanager
EA: **14 Aug**, Rockford (DW) — record early for no. Illinois and third earliest for state; **21 Aug**, Carl.L (KM) — record early migrant for so. Illinois. **MC**: 6, Urbana, **14 Oct** (RC et al.) — record post-September high count. **Others**: 13 Oct, Forest Park (Cook Co) (RC).

GREEN-TAILED TOWHEE
12 Oct, Forest Park (Cook Co) (BM,*GW, JK:ph, m.ob.; IORC8) — ninth state record; **first fall record for Illinois**.

Spotted Towhee
26 Nov - 2 Dec (female), Champn (SB, m.ob.).

Eastern Towhee
EA: 28 Sep, Urbana (RC). **MC**: 12, Carl.L, 21 Aug (KM); 10, Clin.L, 6 Oct (RC).

American Tree Sparrow
EA: 16 Oct (3), JP (PC); 16 Oct, Linc.P (GW); 24 Oct, Clin.L (RC); 9 Nov, Carl.L (DK). **MC**: 60, Putnam Co, 20 Nov (DFS); 12, Carl.L, 13 Nov (DK).

Chipping Sparrow
EA: 14 Sep (3), JP (KC); 15 Sep (30 — influx), Urbana & Homer L (Champaign Co) (RC). **MC**: 110, Urbana-Champn, 14 Oct (RC); 110, Urbana, 22 Oct (RC); 15, McHenry Co, 22 Sep (DJS). **LD**: 12 Nov, Urbana (RC); 3 Nov, Rockford (DW).

Clay-colored Sparrow
EA: **24 Aug**, Linc.P (JL) — **record early arrival** by one day; 15 Sep, Homer L (Champaign Co) (RC); 15-16 Sep, Carl.L (DK, KM). **LD**: 8 Oct, Linc.P (GW). **Others** (south & central): 29 Sep, Clin.L (RC).

Field Sparrow
EA: 8 Oct (2), JP (KC). **MC**: 14, Carl.L, 19 Oct (KM). **LD**: 20 Nov (2), Hennepin L (DFS).

Vesper Sparrow
EA: 24 Sep, JP (SC). **MC**: 3, Clin.L, 6 Oct (RC). **LD**: 14 Oct, IBSP (UG).

Lark Sparrow
EA: 1 Sep, Crab Orchard NWR (Williamson Co) (C&JM). **LD**: 15 Sep, JP (JDd).

Savannah Sparrow
EA: 13 Sep, JP (KC); 22 Sep, Carl.L (KM). **MC**: 20, Carl.L, 19 Oct (KM). **LD**: 25 Oct (5), JP (BWH).

Grasshopper Sparrow
EA: 26 Aug (2), Carl.L (DK). **LD**: 27 Sep, JP (PC, BWH).

Henslow's Sparrow
LD: 27 Oct, Bloomington (McLean Co) (RC); 24 Oct, JP (KC, PC).

Le Conte's Sparrow
EA: 2 Oct (2), Pr.Rdg (LH); 17 Oct, Urbana (RC). **LD**: 24 Oct, JP (PC, BWH).

Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow
EA: 22 Sep, Linc.P (GW); 29 Sep, Clin.L (RC). **MC**: 5, Linc.P, 5 Oct (GW). **LD**: 15 Oct, Linc.P (GW); 14 Oct, Urbana (RC); 14 Oct, Carl.L (DK).

Fox Sparrow
EA: 23 Sep, JP (SF et al.); 14 Oct, Champn (RC); 14 Oct (3), Putnam Co (DJS); 19 Oct, Carl.L (KM). **MC**: 25, Bloomington (McLean Co), 27 Oct (RC); 18, JP, 16 Oct (PC).

Song Sparrow
MC: **160**, Urbana, 17 Oct (RC) — **record fall high count**; 80, Carl.L, 20 Oct (DK); 66, Putnam Co, 20 Nov (DFS).

Lincoln's Sparrow
EA: 29 Aug, Linc.P (GW); 13 Sep, Urbana (RC); 16 Sep, HL (FH). **MC**: 24, Urbana, 17 Oct (RC); 6, Des Plaines River Wetlands Demonstration Project (Lake Co), 18 Sep (SH); 6, Carl.L, 30 Sep (KM); 6, JP, 2 Oct (KC). **LD**: 3 Nov, Carl.L (DK); 31 Oct, Hennepin L (DFS); 24 Oct (2), JP (BWH).

Swamp Sparrow
EA: 24 Sep, JP (SC); 28 Sep, Urbana (RC); 29 Sep (10), Carl.L (DK). **MC**: 210, Urbana, 17 Oct (RC); 80, Carl.L, 3 Nov (DK).

White-throated Sparrow
EA: 23 Aug, GrantP (DFS); 9 Sep, Urbana (RC); 30 Sep, O'Fallon (St. Clair Co) (KM). **MC**: **1200**, Urbana, 17 Oct (RC) — **record fall high count**; 166, Carl.L, 19 Oct (KM); 102, JP, 17 Oct (PC, BWH).

Harris's Sparrow
EA: 28 Sep - 4 Oct, JP (KC, m.ob.); 7 Oct (imm.), Urbana (RC). **LD**: 31 Oct (imm.), Clin.L (RC); 25 Oct, Naperville (UG). **Others**: 16-17 Oct (imm.), JP (PC et al.); 19-22 Oct, Urbana (CAn, m.ob.); one found dead in JP, no date (GD).

White-crowned Sparrow
EA: **2 Sep**, Chi (KW); 28 Sep, Urbana (RC); 30 Sep (3), Carl.L (DK). **MC**: 105, Urbana, 21 Oct (RC); 40, IBSP, 6 Oct (KM); 20, Carl.L, 3 Nov (DK).

Dark-eyed Junco
EA: 21 Sep (2), IBSP (DJ); 28 Sep, Urbana (RC); 8 Oct, Carl.L (DK). **MC**: 257, JP, 16 Oct (PC, KC); 180, Putnam Co, 20 Nov (DFS); 150, Urbana, 28 Oct (RC); 50, Carl.L, 4, 9, 11 & 17 Nov (DK). "**Oregon Junco**": 9 Nov, Pomona (Jackson Co) (RM). "**White-winged Junco**": 26 Oct (male), Urbana (RC). **Editor's note**: Bohlen (1989) remarks that "The 'White-winged' Junco, J. h. aikeni, has been reported but not documented." Since then, there has been only one other published report in the Illinois journals (17 Nov 1995, Clin.L), this also undocumented. Nor has this subspecies appeared in any of the published IORC reports, so its status in Illinois remains hypothetical. While there are numerous Illinois records of "Oregon Juncos" in the broad sense, the documentation of extralimital subspecies in the Dark-eyed Junco complex is quite incomplete, and observers are urged to document subspecies when determinable, including "White-winged," "Pink-sided," and "Gray-headed Juncos."

Lapland Longspur
EA: **6 Sep**, Linc.P (GW) — **record early Illinois arrival** by four days; 3 Nov (100), Carl.L (DK). **MC**: 1650, Carl.L, 11 Nov (DK).

Smith's Longspur
MC: 6, Pr.Rdg, 8 Nov (LH).

Snow Bunting
EA: 17 Oct, JP (PC, BWH); 11 Nov, we. Champaign Co (GPW); 30 Nov, Carl.L (LH). **MC**: 65, IBSP, 3 Nov (KM).

Northern Cardinal
MC: 47, Putnam Co, 20 Nov (DFS); 43, Carl.L, 21 Aug (KM).

Rose-breasted Grosbeak
EA: 18 Aug, Urbana (RC); 18 Aug, Carl. L (DK). **MC**: 30, Carl.L, 16 Sep (DK); 24, Urbana, 15 Sep (RC). **LD**: 15 Oct, Putnam Co (DJS); 14 Oct, Urbana (RC); 13 Oct, Forest Park (Cook Co) (UG).

Blue Grosbeak
EA: 4 Aug (male), Carl.L (DK). **MC**: 3, EStL, 11 Aug (KM). **LD**: 1 Sep, Crab Orchard NWR (Williamson Co) (C&JM).

Indigo Bunting
EA: 31 Aug, GrantP (DFS). **MC**: 50, Carl.L, 12 Aug (DK); 25, Fishhk, 13 Sep (RC). **LD**: 22 Oct, JP (PC); 21 Oct, Carl.L (DK).

PAINTED BUNTING
LD: 6 Aug (summering male, present since 10 May), EStL (DK:ph; IORC8).

Dickcissel
MC: 3, Carl.L, 18 Aug (DK). **LD**: 30 Sep, Carl.L (KM).

Bobolink
EA: 12 Aug, Carl.L (DK). **LD**: 21 Sep (6), Carl.L (KM).

Red-winged Blackbird
MC: **30,000**, Carl.L, 4 Nov (DK).

Eastern Meadowlark
MC: 31, Monroe Co, 4 Nov (JPZ).

Western Meadowlark
LD: 21 Oct, De Kalb Co (DJS).

Rusty Blackbird
EA: 25 Sep, JP (DC); 14 Oct, Urbana (RC). **MC**: 100+, Monroe Co, 14 Nov (JPZ); 100, De Kalb Co, 10 Nov (DJS). **LD**: 23 Nov, HL (FH); 17 Nov (30), De Kalb Co (DJS).

Brewer's Blackbird
MC: **150**, Carl.L, 17 Nov (DK) — second highest fall count for Illinois; 20, McHenry Co, 15 Sep (DF). **LD**: 20 Nov (10), Hennepin L (DFS). Other: 25 Aug, Momence (Kankakee Co) (GW).

Common Grackle
MC: 8000, Carl.L, 11 Nov (DK).

Brown-headed Cowbird
MC: 500, Carl.L, 16 Sep & 17 Nov (DK); 500, St. Clair Co, 18 Sep (KM); 350, Utica (La Salle Co), 10 Nov (DFS).

Orchard Oriole
LD: 26 Aug, McKee Marsh (Du Page Co) (UG); 18 Aug, Carl.L (DK). Other (north): 5 Aug, William W. Powers CA (Cook Co) (CM).

Baltimore Oriole
MC: 13, Carl.L, 21 Aug (KM); 8, Rock Cut SP (Winnebago Co), 25 Aug (DW). **LD**: 7 Oct, Urbana (RC).

Purple Finch
EA: 15 Sep, Du Page Co (RF, KF); 23 Sep (5), Urbana (RC). **MC**: **81**, Urbana, 17 Oct (RC); **70**, Urbana, 21 Oct (RC); 9, Putnam Co, 14 Oct (C&JM).

House Finch
MC: 65, Hillside (Cook Co), 17 Nov (DFS); 50, Urbana, 17 Oct (RC); 30, Carl.L, 23 Nov (DK).

Red Crossbill
EA: 10 Nov (22), IBSP (AFS); 11 Nov (2), Mahomet (Champaign Co) (RC). **MC**: 42, IBSP, 10 Nov (EW, m.ob); 7, Mahomet (Champaign Co), 17 Nov (RC et al.). **Others**: 2 Dec (2), Walnut Point State Fish & Wildlife Area (Douglas Co) (RC); 2 Dec, Allerton Park (Piatt Co) (GL); 3 Dec, Clin.L (RC).

White-winged Crossbill
EA: 30-31 Oct, Vance Township (Vermilion Co) (JOS, m.ob.); 3 Nov (2), M.Arb (MBC). **MC**: 7, Wauk., 17 Nov (DRD, AFS); 6, M.Arb., 22 Nov (ES, EW). Other: 25 Nov, Urbana (RC).

Common Redpoll
EA: 27 Oct (3), JP (GD, SD). **MC**: 12, Wilmette, 3 Nov (KM, m.ob); 4, Clin.L, 14 Nov (KM). **Others**: 4 Nov, Urbana (RC).

Pine Siskin
EA: 15 Oct, Linc.P (GW); 17 Oct (31), Urbana (RC); 19 Oct (6), Carl.L (KM); 22 Oct, Lake Co (DRD). **MC**: 100+, Clin.L, 14 Nov (RC).

American Goldfinch
MC: 300, Carl.L, 4 Nov (DK); 240, Urbana, 17 Oct (RC); 95, Hennepin L, 31 Oct (DFS).

Evening Grosbeak
EA: 30 Oct, Clin.L (RC). **MC**: 15, Rockford, 13 Nov (JD).

House Sparrow
MC: 150, Carl.L, 4 Nov (DK).

Eurasian Tree Sparrow
MC: 6, HL, 16 Nov (KM).

Exotics

Trumpeter Swan
MC:8 (5 banded: X59, X66, X77, X79, X81; 3 unbanded), Chau, 12-16 Nov (KM, R&SBj)

Chukar
9 Nov, Downer's Grove (Du Page Co) (KF, RF).

Ringed Turtle-Dove
23 Nov (with Eurasian Collared-Doves), Carl.L (DK)

Robert T. Chapel, 610 W. Washington, rear, Urbana, IL 61801, r-chapel@uiuc.edu

Corrigenda:
The record for White-**crowned** Sparrow in the 2000 breeding season report (Meadowlark 10: 38), for Lyman Woods Forest Preserve in Du Page Co. should actually be for a White-**throated** Sparrow, not a White-crowned. The record should read: White-throated Sparrow; Lyman Wds F.P. (Du Page Co.) (singing male), 5 Jul (SDB).

ABOUT OUR ADS AND AD RATES: The Illinois Ornithological Society accepts pertinent ads for publishing in Meadowlark. The rates and rules are as follows:

Required materials: Camera-ready copy and check payable to IOS should be sent to: Sheryl De Vore, 967 Braeburn Road, Mundelein, IL 60060.

Due dates: No. 1-Summer: February 1; No. 2-Fall: May 1; No. 3-Winter: August 1; No. 4-Spring: November 1.

Rates Per Issue: $15 one-eigth page or equivalent of one business size card; $30 one quarter page or equivalent of two business size cards; $60 half page.

We reserve the right to accept or deny any ad, and to limit the space set aside for ads, which will usually be placed at the back of the journal.

Photo submissions: color or black & white original prints preferred. If sending electronically, files must be tiff or eps, minimum 300 dpi (600 preferred, files can be sent Stuffed or compressed). Low-res jpegs reproduce poorly; if possible, have a high-quality print made of your photo file to submit for publication.

The Illinois Ornithological Society gratefully acknowledges the following for their generous donations and support.

Patron ($2,000)
Mary Ann Mahoney

Sponsor ($500+)
Marsha Steffen

Supporters ($100+)
Dale Birkenholz • Denis M. Bohm • Robin N. Cronin • Rick & Tracy Fox • Parker Hall • Brian Herner • Dorothy Jackson
R. David Johnson • David B. Johnson • Marjorie Lundy & Family • Patricia Miller • Wilbur and Baiba Rosenkranz
Harriet W. Rylaarsdam • Roger & Dana Rzepka • Douglas Stotz & Francie Muraski-Stotz
Paul F. Sullivan & Marsha Dittmer • David Willard • Geoffrey & Christine Williamson

Contributors ($50+)
Jerry and Kelly Ardmino • Steven D. Bailey • Mr. and Mrs. Rex J. Bates
Christopher Boebel & Glenna Eaves • Ann Bothe • Florence Burek • Scott Carpenter • Elizabeth J. Chato
Paul R. Clyne • Mrs. Tammy Devine • Philip D. Doncheck • Barbara C. Elftman • Mrs. Erica Friederici
J. Patrick Graham • Alice Gregory • Kenton Griffis & Elizabeth Sims • Mary Anne Harrison • W.A. Hartman
Roger E. Hotham • L. Barrie Hunt • North Central Illinois Ornithological Society • Rhetta Jack
Anthony & Amy Jones • Roger Laegeler • Peter Lowther • Alex & Marilyn Meloy • Keith A. McMullen
Robert A. Montgomery • Kay Morgan • Lake Forest Open Lands Association • Erich Peterson • Elaine Regehr
Karen Rodemaker • Orris & Lois Seng • Muriel Smith • Joe Suchecki • Wayne Svoboda • Lynne N. Tamura
M.A. & M.S. Traylor • Charles A. Westcott • John L. Wier • Daniel & Barbara Williams
Sinclair Winton • Ted Wolff • Gordon C. Wood & Ann B. Maine • Laraine Wright

SEND SEASONAL REPORTS TO:

Winter Field Notes Due by 7 March
(1 December through 28 February)

Send to: Kelly McKay
420 First Ave.
PO Bos 452, Hampton, IL 61256-0452
E-mail: KellyJMcKay@aol.com

Spring Field Notes Due by 7 June
(1 March through 31 May)

Send to: Paul R. Clyne
5538 S. Blackstone Ave., Chicago, IL 60637
E-mail: prclyne@hotmail.com

Breeding Season Field Notes Due by 7 August
(1 June through 30 July)

Send to: Vernon M. Kleen
1825 Clearview Drive, Springfield, IL 62704
E-mail: kleen@quixnet.net

Fall Season Field Notes Due by 7 December
(1 August through 30 November)

Send to: Robert T. Chapel
610 West Washington, rear, Urbana, IL 61801
E-mail: r-chapel@uiuc.edu

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

Members of the Illinois Ornithological Society receive *Meadowlark*, our quarterly journal, plus *Wings Over the Prairie*, our quarterly newsletter. Members are also invited to special field trips, the annual meetings, and other IOS functions.

To join or send a gift subscription, please send your name or that of the gift recipient, address, and telephone number along with fee to:

IOS Membership, P.O. Box 931
Lake Forest, IL 60045

Fees: Sponsor, $500+; Supporter, $100+; Contributor $50+, Family, $30+; Individual $20+; Full-time Student, $10+.

Back issues of Volumes 2 through 9 are available for $4 each. Some back issues of Volume 1 are also available at $5 each.

SUBMISSION INFORMATION

- We welcome manuscripts, photographs, and illustrations for possible publication in *Meadowlark*.
- Article topics include unusual bird sightings and nesting accounts, technical papers on bird research, bird-finding guides, field identification tips, and other articles related to birds of Illinois and the Midwest.
- Although this is not a peer-reviewed journal, we do send articles to our Technical Review Board. The review board offers comments on improving and completing the article for publication.
- Manuscripts should be double spaced and on only one side of numbered pages. We require two copies of the manuscript. Please keep one for yourself. Please also send an IBM-compatible disc in either Word, WordPerfect or RTF format. Tables must be camera ready and fit our journal format.
- We prefer clear black and white or color prints. Color slides may also be acceptable.
- Include your name, address, day phone, and night phone with a cover letter. Other pertinent information about your qualifications and background is also helpful.
- We reserve the right to review and edit articles according to style, grammar, accuracy, and readability.

Send articles, photographs, illustrations, and inquiries to:
Sheryl De Vore, Chief Editor
967 Braeburn Road
Mundelein, IL 60060
E-mail: sdevore@voyager.net

Springhouse begins where the travel brochures leave off.
Read about the real Southern Illinois:
History, folklore, humor, recipes, and letters-always plenty of letters.
One-year subscription (6 issues) $25.00

Springhouse
P.O. Box 61 • Herod, IL 62947
Tel. No. (618) 252-3341

Meadowlark.
American Museum of Natural
History
Received on: 10-18-02

AMNH LIBRARY
100233033

First-year Wood Stork, one of the state's northernmost records. DuPage County. September 2001. Photo by Dale Woltman.